FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 27, 1863. [NO. 2395.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $3 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for $1 per square of 16 lines for the first, and 50 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half square (8 lines) 60 cents for the first and 30 cents for each succeeding insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th APRIL, 1863.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will take place at the Hall of the Bank, on Monday the 18th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

20*td] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery County.

THE Executors to the Will of Benj'n Rush, dec'd, having had a settlement of the Estate of the deceased, hereby notify the heirs, W. C. Rush, M. J. Rush, T. H. Rush, Rob't Williams and the Heirs of J. D. Rush, dec'd, (being non-residents of this State,) that they are ready to make a final settlement with them of the balance due, and if application should not be made by them for settlement by the 1st Monday in July 1863, that the money will be deposited in the Clerk's Office.

C. H. RUSH, } Exr's.
A. F. RUSH, }

April 10, 1863. 21*9tpd

RABBIT, COON, AND FOX FUR WANTED,

FOR which the highest prices will be paid. Those having Fur on hand will find it to their advantage to address us.

A. B. KELLY & SON,
Long Street, Moore county, N. C.

March 13, 1863. 13-9tpd

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to the Estate of Donald McDonald, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

J. W. PURDIE, Adm'r.

April 9, 1863. 19*4tpd

North Carolina Factory Goods Wanted.

WANTED to purchase North Carolina FACTORY GOODS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Stripes, Plaids and Cotton Yarns, (for retail trade of Johnston County.) Payment made in cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. Manufacturers who wish to procure cotton would do well to address me at Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

March 4, 1863.

N. B. I have contracted to deliver a lot of Bacon in Fayetteville for Cotton Yarns. Those who wish can get a limited supply for 25 per cent. on cost, by delivering Bacon at my store. Iron, Sugar and Tobacco in store for sale for cash or produce. 9*3mpd

A YOUNG MAN,

FULLY competent, desires a situation as a Clerk, or would be willing to take charge of a good School in a healthy locality. The best of references given. Address ALPHA, Carthage, N. C.

April 1, 1863. 17*4tpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co N. C. Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS.

Feb'y 5. 3*tf

$50 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of my boy WESLEY; or for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring or concealing said boy; or $10 to any person who may kill him. Said boy is supposed to be lurking in the counties of Bladen and Columbus. Said boy Wesley is stout built, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark copper color, and about 25 years of age.

[pd] HENRY BULLOCK, Jr.

Leesville, Robeson county, March 13, 1863. 11*3m

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1863.

Alvin G. Lewis, Executor of Willis Jenkins, vs. William Prevatt and wife Rosa Ann, Henry P. Jenkins, Lewis Jenkins, John W. Jenkins, Wm. Leggett and wife Clarisey.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Jenkins, John W. Jenkins and William Seggett, are in the army of the Confederate States and out of the State of North Carolina; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of February A. D., 1863.

19*6tpd] JOHN A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1863.

Daniel McNatt vs. W. W. Gunn.

Original Attachment Levied on the undivided interest of the Defendant, W. W. Gunn, in and to the following Slaves, to-wit: Milly, Jack, Bell and Bable.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that W. W. Gunn, the Defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement by made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy or Judgment will be rendered pro confesso against him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y 1863.

21*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, C. C. C.

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1863.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.—Yesterday was the last day on which the 8 per cent. Treasury Notes could be funded in bonds bearing that rate of interest. Hereafter, and until the 1st day of August next, they may be funded in 7 per cent. bonds. After that time they are not fundable at any rate of interest, and consequently those who have any of them on hand after that date will find them unavailable till the period of payment fixed on their face, viz: "Six months after the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace." This is an important fact, which should not be lost sight of. It is very certain that, being neither fundable nor redeemable, they will be uncurrent after the 1st of August next, except only for payments to the Confederate government.

Perhaps we ought to qualify this remark. By the Ordinance of the Convention of North Carolina, 26th February 1862, all the revenue officers of this State were very properly required to receive any Treasury notes issued by the Confederate States. But at that time neither the Convention nor anybody else imagined that the Confederate Congress would pass an act violating the faith of the government by limiting the time during which the notes should be fundable. Such an act was passed on the 23d ult. Now what is to be done? If the Ordinance of our Convention be suffered to remain in force till next Fall, when our State taxes are collectable, these unfundable and uncurrent notes will be sought after and the whole revenue of the State may be paid with them. The State, not having any dues to pay to the Confederate government, will not be able to use them, and will consequently be straitened for the means to meet its own obligations. It is possible that this state of things may render a called session of our Legislature necessary. The Legislature of Virginia, which was in session when Congress passed the unfortunate act of March 26th, immediately guarded against the danger of having her revenue paid in such uncurrent funds, by passing an act requiring her revenue officers to receive only such Confederate notes as are issued on and after 1st April 1863. This is a measure of safety to that State, but it is one which necessarily co-operates with Congress in discrediting the old issues which the holders may not have funded by the 1st of August next. Our Legislature had adjourned before the act of Congress was passed; and of course left the Ordinance of the Convention in force. Can anybody suggest any other or less expensive remedy for this dilemma than the convening of our Legislature?

This is but the beginning of the evils of that law. We fear its effects upon the character and credit of the Confederacy will long be injuriously felt.

It may be important to state the substance of the provisions relative to funding Confederate notes, which persons will do well to preserve for future reference:

The act of March 23d provides that all non-interest bearing notes, dated prior to Dec. 1st 1862, may be fundable in 8 per cent. bonds till 22d April 1863, then in 7 per cent. bonds till August 1st 1863, after which they shall not be fundable at all.

All non-interest bearing notes dated after Dec'r 1st 1862 and before April 6th 1863, are fundable after Aug. 1st 1863, in 4 per cent. bonds.

Treasury notes dated on or after April 6th 1863, are fundable in 6 per cent. bonds for one year after the date printed across the face of them.

THE CURRENCY.—Congress has passed a tax law, which all will greet cheerfully as one step to the restoration of the currency, and something like fair prices. But there is another yet to be taken, as it seems to us, quite as necessary and far more efficient. We hope that Congress will not adjourn without making effective the yankee blockade of our ports and efficiently blockading the border. Many people believe that this whole blockade-running business is a yankee trick, and that if our enemies are not directly interested that they at least make "a good thing out of it." Be that as it may, it has been and is full of injury to the people and the government of the Confederacy.

So long as our trade was confined to our own limits the paper dollar answered our purposes as well as one of gold or silver would have done. When we commenced trading abroad gold and silver were needed, and the trader, sure of enormous profits, was quite willing to sell Confederate notes for gold at twenty cents in the dollar. People saw Confederate notes sold at the seat of Government at these rates, and they looked only to the fact, not to the cause. They put the same proportionate value on their products, necessaries of life, and thus the Government must pay five or six prices for food, clothing and forage—for all that it needs except soldiers. Everybody understands this, and it is almost universally acted upon. Bacon, worth 90 cents or $1 a pound, has been freely sold here by the producers at 15 cents—*in silver*. Flour, worth $40, has been sold for $6—*in silver*. $800 in Confederate notes were some time ago sold in Wilmington for $100 in specie to invest in whiskey at 1 50 per gallon if paid for in specie. One of the crew on a blockade-runner lately brought to Wilmington some gin, which cost him $25 in Nassau. He sold it for $900 of paper money, and then sold his paper money for $100 in specie, which he took to Nassau to repeat the operation on a larger scale. These things will go on so long as Congress permits this foreign trade. The tax bill may temporarily contract the currency and reduce prices, but until blockade-running is stopped, and with it the gold and silver trade, there can be no permanent reduction of either. If the war lasts, the volume of currency may be larger in six months after the millions of taxes are collected and other millions are funded, than it was before these hundreds of millions were withdrawn from circulation.

THE $15,000,000 BONDS.—Many persons do not understand the cause of the high prices which these bonds command as compared with those of the $100,000,000 loan. The former are now quoted at $177, while the latter sell for $110. The cause is somewhat similar to that which makes the difference in price between the old and new issues of our North Carolina bonds. The export duties on cotton cannot be paid in Confederate notes, as any one may see by the conditions on their face. They must be paid in gold or silver or the coupons of these $15,000,000 bonds. These latter are therefore sought after by blockade-runners as eagerly as specie, and prices have run up accordingly. Except for speculating purposes, they are no better than the bonds of the $100,000,000 loan.

EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.—On Monday evening last the Rev. Dr. Deems addressed a large and deeply interested audience on the war, its causes, objects, and results, in connection with a noble charity projected by himself and others, viz: the establishment of an institution for the education of the children of soldiers whose lives have been or may be sacrificed in the great cause. He had obtained subscriptions to the amount of $58,000 before coming here. We have not heard the result of his efforts in this place, but doubt not he has secured a liberal subscription.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

[The following letter only reached us this morning. Besides what we publish, our correspondent favored us views and speculations as to movements and results, which it is needless to publish since the raising of the siege of Washington. We therefore omit those portions of the letter.]

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP BELOW WASHINGTON, April 15.

* * * * I learn on good authority that the enemy has not laid waste much of Hyde and that there are Guerilla companies there which check the plundering squads so common in the eastern part of the State.

* * * We are ample in numbers and no doubt will soon be equally so in means and appliances. Take a survey over the whole extent of our lines, east, west, north and south, and it will be seen that there is no where a more available, practicable field of aggressive operations on our part than here. Should we succeed only in part, it will then require fewer troops here than now, besides limiting the domain of the enemy. At present we have about as many N. C. regiments in this State as in Va., and the regts here have generally twice as many men. There is also considerable force in the State from Va. and S. C., and some artillery from Ga. and Ala.

We have heavy rains now and any amount of water and swamp mud. It is very difficult to get supplies in this section as most of the prominent citizens left long ago and the substance of the country has been carried away or destroyed by the enemy. There is no town or central point, or base where men and officers can purchase extra provisions and necessary articles.

I have conversed with prominent reliable citizens of Washington who left there a few weeks ago and with much pleasure and satisfaction I have learned that the great body of the people, rich and poor, are as true as steel to our cause. It is to be regretted, however, that several persons in town and through the surrounding country have steeped their souls in the indelible dye of treason and cowardice. But the same remarks I made of a similar class below Kinston are equally applicable here. I have observed but little evidence of disloyalty, treachery or sympathy with the enemy among the citizens of this community, and I have mingled with them pretty freely and employed various means to ascertain their sentiments. Many of them have traded with the yankees, but from necessity. Some allowed yankee officers to stay and live at their houses and treated them respectfully and even with apparent cheerfulness, but from a sense of fear and necessity. A few took the oath of allegiance and many the oath of neutrality under a panic and for temporary security of life and property. But many of these same men yearn from the bottom of their hearts for the success of the Confederacy and have no corn or meat to spare to sell to the enemy, but are anxious to get out all their bacon at 20 cts. a pound and all their corn at five dolls. a barrel.

It is impossible to assail Washington from this side of the river, for besides the mean shore is a thick miry swamp a mile wide on the south bank of the river. The entire swamp bordering the river on this side is a mile and a half wide opposite Washington. The road from Newbern by Swift Creek runs nearly straight through on embankment of timber and sand. It first passes over a half mile of swamp and then about 300 yards across an open sandy island which extends two or three miles up and down, parallel with the river and down to the river bank below. Beyond this island, which contains Rodman's farm and negro quarters, is the thick swamp a mile wide, before mentioned. The straight road crosses a high wooden bridge just at the eastern edge of the swamp. Near where this island approaches the river bank, about a mile below the town, is some heavy artillery, but the timber on the eastern point of the swamp does not allow a full view of the town. About a quarter of a mile further down at the eastern end of the island is some more artillery. The lower end of the island (or it may be peninsula) is level and much elevated above the river, and the river banks are steep bluffs. There is, though, near the water's edge, some low ground covered with cypress, black gum and other growth, which partially obstruct a view of the river. Our heavy batteries here, however, have full view and range of the eastern portion of town and the suburbs on that side where fortifications and blockhouses are visible. A block-house is a small fort of streng heavy timbers. Our guns at Rodman's play on these positions continually. I am not familiar with the fortifications on the other side.

MORNING OF 16TH APRIL.—Since I commenced this letter we have fallen back 10 miles. Our front is on Chockowinity Creek—the same creek alluded to already as forming a bay in the river just below Rodman's Point. Our fortifications on Hill's Point, Mouth of Blount's Creek, &c., are all abandoned and the guns brought out. The Cross Roads at Bellevue, mentioned by me before, where the river road south from Greenville crosses the Washington and Newbern road 3 miles from Washington—a half mile north of the creek here which forms our south-eastern line—is at present our centre of operations. The yankees are reported to be advancing from Newbern by the Swift Creek road on our southwest, and also by the road from Barrington's Ferry, running here from towards the Sound on the southeast. Their force is said to be heavy. We still hold Rodman's Point and all west of the Chockowinity. The road from Bellevue Cross Roads to Washington is our communication with Rodman's island. Should the yanks attack us immediately the battle ground will be on a dry level plain partly cleared and settled, of a few miles extent, near these cross roads, in Beaufort county.

I believe there is no change in our affairs on Rodman's island and over the river. Ransom is in supporting distance from Kinston or Greene county. We retreated last night in heavy rain over almost impassable roads and through much water. The flank movement of the enemy on our north would have the effect of separating us more completely from our force over the river and of cutting off our retreat, while gunboats and other forces could advance up the river in our front.

The troops, either carelessly or designedly, allow their camp fires to set the woods on fire. Smoke and flames can be seen some times for miles. This is very wrong and should be prevented. The valuable pine forests of turpentine orchards, fences and even houses and other property are wantonly destroyed.

The citizens seem much discouraged and despondent at their situation, and this feeling is increasing now that the decisive moment has been delayed and a general retreat indicated. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and now they have every reason to believe that if they are again exposed to the inhuman foes they must suffer increased injury, degradation and terror. But I cannot think a general retrograde movement is in process of execution. We have a fair field, splendid troops, and gallant officers. Our artillery is extensive and well organized and our entire force in numbers and efficiency is calculated to inspire the liveliest hope and confidence. A decided land victory over the heavy columns of the enemy, would be the most opportune event that could precede the final siege and investment of the positions on which we have advanced. The day opens mildly and the heavens smile auspiciously; but if there be a battle, circumstances are calculated to delay it yet a day or two more.

Truly yours, LONG GRABS.

P. S. Afternoon, April 16.—It appears that the yankees have only made a feint and are not now expected to make a general attack on us here. It is probable also that a retreat and falling back on Kinston or Greenville is now contemplated—I am informed that our guns on Rodman's farm have been removed preparatory to evacuation. I learn also the yankees have burned some houses on the farm (by shell I suppose.) The enemy has kept up a terrific shelling on our works down the river. I hope they wasted much ammunition. Thus the present indications induce the supposition that all the system and magnitude I have attributed to what might have been a brilliant illustration of grand strategy and bold energetic achievement suddenly collapses. I of course confess my inability to see what we have been driving at. There has probably been some successful accomplishment, but I hardly think people generally will be able to appreciate it, especially those in the eastern section of the State. But it was not my business to advise and suggest the movement, nor is it my peculiar duty to indulge in useless criticism. It will all come right before the expiration of the next 200 years. L. G.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

TARBORO', N. C., April 21, 1863.

Messrs. Hale & Sons:—No doubt you are aware before this that Gen. Hill has fallen back from the vicinity of Washington. As much as we desire to see the enemy driven from our soil, we must know this is not to be done at a single blow, nor should we sacrifice too much for a temporary advantage. War is a science, and this struggle, so vast in its proportions, is not to be ended by single efforts. It is mainly general engagements, and especially systematic efforts, which will at present tell upon the result of the war.

Forgetting these principles, already many in private if not in public are heaping their maledictions on Gen. Hill. I know that distinguished General will not regard their opinions nor will he thank any one for offering any apology for his course. To such as are most ready to find fault, let me say, remember the bitter experience of the past year in this part of the State, all of which might have been avoided if Gen. Hill had been let alone. Treated so unkindly then and yet consenting to resume the command of the department from which he was so unjustly withdrawn, justice demands a suspension of judgment as to the failure of his undertakings, which indeed may be but apparent failures.

I do not think Gen. Hill went to Washington with the intention of taking the place at all hazards. If so, I doubt not it would have yielded comparatively easily to the impetuosity of our troops. But a storm would have cost more lives than the importance of the place demanded. I would, however, give it as my opinion, succeeding so well at first in keeping back the gunboats, knowing the weakness of the garrison and the probability of a small supply of provisions, he did hope and begin to prepare to reduce the place. In this attempt there was a delay in the arrival of heavy guns, when the gunboats, gaining confidence and taking advantage of high water and the darkness of the nights, passed our batteries. This did not render a retreat necessary, but prudence or superior authority dictated such a movement.

This undertaking no doubt is a part of the general plan agreed upon for the campaign by Gens. Longstreet and Hill. It would be interesting to know this, but surely it is not best. This much we know by Gen. Hill's declaration, that he intends to annoy the enemy as much as possible. He has thus shown them that he is not afraid to meet them upon open ground, and so their raids will be stopped. Those in the immediate vicinity will suffer more from the enemy's vindictiveness, but they have lost already nearly all, and now they have had the opportunity to get away. Some as we fell back pursued this wise course, and Gen. Hill certainly tried without too great sacrifice to others to obtain this privilege for those in the town. Furthermore we may add, this movement enabled the conscript officer to bring out between fifty and a hundred recruits.

In the whole affair, notwithstanding much heavy cannonading, we lost not more than ten or twelve, not one was killed outright and only two or three died of their wounds. On the last day, after our artillery had been withdrawn and only a chasse or gun carriage of a heavy gun remained which Gen. Hill hoped to remove that night, Capt. Parker, commissary, Lt. Robinson, and Henry Nutt, drum Major, of the 50th, amateur scouts, were missing. The enemy had then summoned boldness enough to land at Rodman's Point. I am myself rather disposed to blame Gen. Hill for exposing a whole Brigade to heavy shelling for the sake of a gun carriage, but under a kind Providence no one was hurt, and it was worth some effort to deprive the enemy of the boast of capturing even a gun carriage. This and three bales of cotton and some sand bags are all they can boast of, which is more than counterbalanced by their three weeks' fight.

Since our falling back, some cavalry have come out and skirmished with a small party of ours, cutting off, it is said, one whole company.

FOOD FOR SOLDIERS.—A collection made to provide food for the suffering volunteers from this county now near Charleston has resulted as follows, as far as the list has been furnished to us, though not completed:—

Jas M Williams,	$100	A A McKethan,	$100
E H Evans,	100	David Murphy,	100
G W Williams & Co,	100	Murchison, Reid & Co,	100
E J Lilly,	100	E J Hale & Son,	100
H Lilly,	100	Jas Kyle,	100
Ed Spearman,	100	H L Myrover,	100
T S Lutterloh,	100	C T Haigh,	100
Joel Williams,	100	Jas R Lee,	50
A W Steel,	50	J W Lett,	50
E L Pemberton,	50	J W Powell,	25
Thos McDaniel,	25	John McDaniel,	25
Phil Taylor,	25	D McLaurin,	25
A J Woodward,	25	Jas Martine,	25
J H Freeman,	25	C W Oldham,	25
Alex McLauchlin,	25	A McLean,	20
J DeB Hooper,	20	M Faulk,	30
D A Ray,	20	E F Moore,	10
Isaac Dodd,	10	I B Hawley,	10
W N Tillinghast,	10	Sheriff McNeill,	10
W C Troy,	10	T A Hendricks,	10
O Houston,	10	L C Llneberry,	10
R Mitchell,	10	W H Tomlinson,	5
H McMillan,	5	M Thomason,	5
R D Davis,	5	Salem Jones,	5
J F Herring,	5	J W Pearce,	5
J H Roberts,	5	R W Hardie,	5
Jos Ottarburg,	5	J F Marsh	5
J O Boon,	5	W Overby,	5
Isaac Hollingsworth,	5	C P Jones,	5
J C Thomson,	5	Rev John Buie,	5
J H Hawley,	5	W McIntyre,	15
		Margaret Murphy,	5

Beaver Creek Co., 500 lbs. Bacon,
Jno H Hall, " " "
C B Mallett, 200 lbs. Bacon, and bbl. of Flour,
John Shaw, 50 lbs. Bacon.
John Elliot, 100 " "
M McKinnon, 13 " "

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—We understand that a commission has been issued by the Governor, authorizing the holding of a Court of *Oyer and Terminer* for Cumberland County. The Court will be held on the second Monday in May next, his Honor Judge French presiding. We publish below the Act of Assembly authorizing the holding of these Courts.

AN ACT authorizing the Governor to issue Commissions to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and for other purposes:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on petition of the County Court of any County, or on the application of the Attorney General, or the Solicitor of any of the Judicial Circuits, or for other good causes shown, the Governor shall issue Commissions of Oyer and Terminer to the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, which Courts of Oyer and Terminer shall have jurisdiction to indict and try all white persons, slaves and free persons of color, and other persons charged with capital felonies, crimes, misdemeanors, or any offences against or in violation of the Statute Law of the State, or any violation or offence whatever of the Criminal Law, of which the Superior Courts at their regular terms have jurisdiction; and the Judges shall be clothed with all necessary powers for the trial of any person or persons charged with the violation of the Criminal Law, or the Statute Law of this State, and the presiding Judge shall and may proceed to try, continue or remove indictments—such continuance or removal to be regulated by the same rules as govern continuances and removals at the general terms of the Superior Courts of Law. The Clerks of the Superior Courts of Law shall issue subpœnas for witnesses to attend the Courts of Oyer and Terminer; and the witnesses when summoned, shall attend under the same rules, forfeitures and penalties, and with the same privileges as if the term were a regular term. And the Judge appointed to hold the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the County for which application is made, shall fix the time, and shall forthwith notify the Sheriff of the County of such time appointed for the holding said Court. And the officer prosecuting for the State attending such Court, shall be entitled to receive the same fees and compensation as for attending a regular term of the Superior Court.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, That the said Courts shall be held at the Court House of the different Counties, or at the same places at which the general terms of the Superior Courts are held.

Sec. 3 Be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the County Court and Sheriff, assisted by three Justices of the Peace, shall in the same mode in which Jurors are drawn for the regular terms draw a Jury of thirty-six persons who shall be summoned by the Sheriff, from which shall be made a Grand Jury and Petit Jury; and the Judge shall have power to order a special *venire*.

Sec 4. Be it further enacted, That when any person or persons are confined in any jail other than the jail of the County in which they reside, and there can be no trial of such persons in their own County on account of the presence of the enemy, the person or persons so confined shall be tried in the County in which they are confined, for any offence against the Criminal Law, or the Statute Law of this State of which the Superior Courts have jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

From the Richmond Whig, 21st inst.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

We present below a synopsis of the bill to lay taxes for the common defence and carry on the Government of the Confederate States, which has passed both branches of Congress. It is substantially the bill proposed by the Committee of Conference:

1. The first section imposes a tax of eight per cent. upon the value of all naval stores, salt, wines and spirituous liquors, tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, cotton, wool, flour, sugar, molasses, syrup, rice and other agricultural products, held or owned on the first day of July next, and not necessary for family consumption for the unexpired portion of the year 1863, and of the growth or production of any year preceding the year 1863; and a tax of one per cent. upon all moneys, bank notes or other currency on hand or on deposit on the 1st of July next, and on the value of all credits on which the interest has not been paid, and not employed in a business, the income derived from which is taxed under the provisions of this act: Provided, that all moneys owned, held or deposited beyond the limits of the Confederate States, shall be valued at the current rate of exchange in Confederate Treasury notes. The tax to be assessed on the 1st day of July and collected on the 1st day of October next, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

2. Every person engaged, or intending to engage, in any business named in the 5th section, shall, within 60 days after the passage of the act, or at the time of beginning business, and on the 1st of January in each year thereafter, register with the district collector a true account of the name and residence of each person, firm or corporation engaged or interested in the business, with a statement of the time for which, and the place and manner in which the same is to be conducted, &c. At the time of the registry there shall be paid the specific tax for the year ending on the next 31st of December, and such other tax as may be due upon sales or receipts in such business.

3. Any person failing to make such registry and pay such tax, shall, in addition to all other taxes upon his business imposed by the act, pay double the amount of the specific tax on such business, and a like sum for every thirty days of such failure.

4. Requires a separate registry and tax for each business mentioned in the 5th section, and for each place of conducting the same; but no tax for mere storage of goods at a place other than the registered place of business. A new registry required upon every change in the place of conducting a registered business, upon the death of any person conducting the same, or upon the transfer of the business to another, but no additional tax.

5. Imposes the following taxes for the year ending 31st December 1863, and for each year thereafter:

Bankers shall pay $500.

Auctioneers, Retail Dealers, Tobacconists, Pedlars, Cattle Brokers, Apothecaries, Photographers and Confectioners, $50 and two and a half per centum on the gross amount of sales made.

Wholesale dealers in liquors $200, and five per cent. on gross amount of sales. Retail dealers in liquors $100, and ten per centum on gross amount of sales.

Wholesale dealers in groceries, goods, wares, merchandise, &c. $200, and two and a half per centum.

Pawnbrokers, Money and Exchange brokers, $200.

Distillers $200, and twenty per centum. Brewers $100, and two and a half per centum.

Hotels, Inns, Taverns and Eating Houses, first class $500, second class $300, third class $200, fourth class $100, fifth class $30. Every house where food or refreshments are sold, and every boarding house where there shall be six boarders or more, shall be deemed an eating house under this act.

Commercial brokers or commission merchants $200, and two and a half per centum.

Theatres $500, and five per centum on all receipts. Each circus $100, and 10 dollars for each exhibition. Jugglers, and other persons exhibiting shows, 50 dolls.

Bowling alleys and Billiard rooms, 40 dollars for each alley or table registered.

Livery Stable keepers, Lawyers, Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, 50 dollars.

Butchers and Bakers 50 dollars, and one per cent.

6. Every person registered and taxed is required to make returns of the gross amount of sales from the passage of the act to the 30th of June, and every three months thereafter.

7. A tax upon all salaries, except of persons in the military or naval service, of one per cent. when not exceeding 1600 dollars, and two per cent. upon an excess over that amount. Provided, that no taxes shall be imposed by virtue of this act on the salary of any person receiving a salary not exceeding 1000 dollars per annum, or at a like rate for another period of time, longer or shorter.

8. Provides that the tax on annual incomes, between $500 and $1,500, shall be five per cent.; between $1,500 and $3,000, five per cent. on the first $1,500 and ten per cent. on the excess; between $3 000 and $5,000, ten per cent.; between $5,000 and $10,000, 12½ per cent; over $10,000, 15 per cent.; subject to the following deductions: on incomes derived from rents of real estate, manufacturing and mining establishments, etc., a sum sufficient for necessary annual repairs; on incomes from any mining or manufacturing business, the rent, (if rented) cost of labor actually hired, and raw material; on incomes from navigating enterprises, the hire of the vessel or allowance for wear and tear of the same, not exceeding ten per cent.; on incomes derived from the sale of merchandize or any other property, the prime cost, cost of transportation, salaries of clerks and rent of buildings; on incomes from any other occupation, the salaries of clerks, rent, cost of labor, materials, &c.; and in case of mutual insurance companies, the amount of losses paid by them during the year. Incomes derived from other sources are subject to no deductions whatever.

All joint-stock companies and corporations shall pay one-tenth of the dividend and reserved fund annually. If the annual earnings shall give a profit of more than ten and less than twenty per cent. on capital stock, one-eighth to be paid; if more than twenty per cent., one-sixth. The tax to be collected on the 1st of January next and of each year thereafter.

9. Relates to estimates and deductions, investigations, referees, &c.

10. A tax of ten per cent. on all profits in 1862, by the purchase and sale of flour, corn, bacon, pork, oats, hay, rice, salt, iron, or the manufactures of iron, sugar, molasses made of cane, butter, woolen cloths, shoes, boots, blankets and cotton cloths. Does not apply to regular retail business.

11. Each farmer, after reserving for his own use 50 bushels sweet and 50 bushels Irish potatoes, 100 bushels corn or 50 bushels wheat produced this year, shall pay and deliver to the Confederate Government one-tenth of the grain, potatoes, forage, sugar, molasses, cotton, wool and tobacco produced. After reserving twenty bushels peas or beans he shall deliver one-tenth thereof.

12. Every farmer, planter or grazier, one-tenth of the hogs slaughtered by him, in cured bacon, at the rate of 60 pounds of bacon to 100 pounds of pork; one per cent. upon the value of all neat cattle, horses, mules, not used in cultivation, and asses, to be paid by the owners of the same; beeves sold to be taxed as income.

13. Gives in detail the duties of post-quartermasters under the act.

14. Relates to the duties of assessors and collectors.

15. Makes trustees, guardians, &c., responsible for taxes due from estates, &c., under their control.

16. Exempts the income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools and colleges from taxation under the act.

17. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make all rules and regulations necessary to the operation of the act.

18. Provides that the act shall be in force for two years from the expiration of the present year, unless sooner repealed; that the tax on naval stores, flour, wool, cotton, tobacco and other agricultural products of the growth of any year preceding 1863, imposed in the first section, shall be levied and collected only for the present year.

The bill, of which the foregoing is a summary, now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. In the present condition of affairs, and at this late stage of the session, it is presumable that he will waive objections, if he may have any, and sign it; and yet the bill, which we had not seen till yesterday, is extremely faulty in principle, and still more so in its details. Did we believe it practicable at this time to cure its inequalities and defects, we should invoke the Executive veto, but satisfied that this cannot be done, we call upon the people to accept and abide the law as it is, and to repress all agitation, discontent or murmuring.

DIED,

On the morning of the 20th inst., at the residence of her father, near this place, LIZZIE KIRKLAND ROSE, aged 8 years and 2 months.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Reports from the Army.—RICHMOND, April 21.—Nothing of interest reaches us from the lines of the Rappahannock. From the Peninsula, while we have no information as to recent movements or relative positions, we learn that Gen. Wise has fallen back a distance of some six or seven miles from the position occupied by him immediately previous. On the other side of the river, in the region of Suffolk, matters are still kept *sub rosa*. A gentleman from the vicinity of Suffolk, who reached the city last evening, reports that an engagement was in progress on Sunday, the character and extent of which he deemed important. Nothing regarding it has reached us through the usual channels of intelligence.—*Enquirer*.

From Williamsburg.—RICHMOND, April 21.—A rumor was brought to the city yesterday that Gen. Wise had fallen back from Williamsburg to Burat Ordinary, some six or eight miles from that place. It is said that he has gathered up an immense quantity of supplies and forage in New Kent, and his train of wagons are scattered all through that section.—*Examiner*.

From Suffolk.—RICHMOND, April 21.—Passengers by the train of the Norfolk Railroad yesterday afternoon, brought us rather unpleasant tidings from Suffolk. We regret to learn through them, that Capt. Sibley's Battery, of five guns, attached to French's Division and stationed at Keeling's Farm, on the Nansemond river, was surprised and captured Sunday night. It is stated that 40 of our men were taken prisoners.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday, from early dawn until meridian, in the direction of Suffolk. This is supposed to have been caused by an engagement between our artillery and the enemy's gunboats.

Gen. Longstreet is said to have moved from his headquarters at a much earlier hour than usual yesterday morning, and those who know this distinguished officer best, think such a movement bodes no good to the enemy.—*Express*.

From Eastern North Carolina.—RALEIGH, April 22.—A skirmish took place at the Sand Ridge, some sixteen or eighteen miles below Kinston, on Monday. Our informant says three regiments of the enemy attacked three companies of our forces, and that notwithstanding the great disparity of numbers, the enemy were at first gallantly repulsed. They rallied, however, and came again, when our small but brave band were driven back. Our loss is said to be thirty in killed, wounded and missing, which, if true, shows the desperate character of the encounter.

Ten men on picket duty on Core Creek were captured by the enemy, our informant says, on Saturday last. These and the thirty lost on Monday all belonged to Ransom's Brigade.—*Progress*.

KINSTON, April 21.—Editors State Journal:—A most terrific skirmish came off on yesterday on the Dover road, 12 miles below this town. The enemy were at least 2000 strong. They were attacked by 3 companies of the 49th N. C. Regt., under Col. Flemming, and a portion of Maj. Nethercutt's Battalion. The enemy were twice repulsed, but afterwards heavily reinforced. Our men were compelled to retire—but were not pursued.

I learn that we had one killed in the engagement of yesterday, (Simpson Harper, of Lenoir county,) who belonged to Maj Nethercutt's Battalion, and about 30 wounded and missing. The wounded were brought to this place last night, and care taken of them.

WILMINGTON, April 22.—A report that the enemy was landing at Topsail Inlet in this county, obtained currency here this morning. No troops are landing at Topsail. Troops have been landing and are probably still landing at Beaufort, believed to be Foster's old regiments, sent from this State to South Carolina to cooperate in the attack upon Charleston, which are now sent back to worry and annoy the people of Eastern North Carolina.

We have no information of any advance of the enemy into Onslow county, nor of any landing at any point south of Beaufort Harbor. The landing at that point is believed to have commenced on Friday last. There is reason to believe that an advance has been made or will be made on the old route via Kinston.—*Journal*.

*Dest

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

From the Liverpool Albion, March 28.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

Southern independence is recognized at last! After two long years of weary warfare, the existence of the Confederate States as a distinct Government has been acknowledged—not indeed by foreign Governments, but what is probably even more important, by foreign capitalists. Of all the clever things done by the sagacious men who guide the destinies of the Southern States, this is perhaps the cleverest. Next to being able to lend, the finest thing in the world is certainly being able to borrow, and this feat they are now performing with signal success. The Confederate Government have introduced a new feature into their transactions. The Moorish loan, concluded some twelve months ago, provided that a certain proportion of the regular custom-house revenue should be set apart for reimbursing the lenders; and the Egyptian loan was entered into on a somewhat similar understanding; but the present is, we believe, the first occasion on which a foreign Government has proposed to place in the hands of its creditors a real, tangible, commercial security—a security on whose value every man can form his own opinion with certainty and distinctness.

It seems to us that the change is a decided improvement, and this feeling is evidently shared by those who are offering to lend twelve millions sterling to a people who only ask for three.—Strange as it may be, thought at first sight, this new nation, who have not naval strength enough to keep open one single port for the purposes of trade, bids fair to achieve one of the greatest financial successes in borrowing that has happened in the memory of man; a success which will go far to resuscitate their slightly shaken dogma that Cotton is King, for cotton is the magician whose wand has conjured up these millions of sovereigns. Some fifteen years ago, when Russia was seeking a loan in London, Mr. Cobden held meetings, at which he demonstrated the unsoundness of Russian finance, and promised to crumple up the Russian Empire like a sheet of cap-paper. Yet Russia succeeded in borrowing every rouble she applied for; and the public, heedless of Mr. Cobden's Cassandra-like warnings, were so eager to become her creditors that they tumbled up stairs and fell over one another in heaps in the room where the applications for allotment were received.

When the Emperor Napoleon, at the period of the Crimean war, proposed to borrow direct from his people, great and small, his people offered him two or three times as much as he required; and the Emperor, for the double purpose of showing his gratitude and rewarding their patriotism, borrowed the whole sum tendered. But Russia and France were strong independent empires; no blockade impeded their mercantile operations, no ruinous civil war was desolating their provinces. It was reserved for the Government of the Confederate States to find a way out of financial difficulties, under circumstances of adversity such as few nations have labored under. We believe this way has been found, accompanied by security to lenders, such as no lenders have before enjoyed.

Capitalists are no doubt the most realistic of mankind, yet we are romantic enough to believe that Exeter Hall would subscribe with much less avidity to a Confederate loan than to a fund for enabling Garibaldi to revolutionize Rome and blow up St. Peter's, even supposing the security and interest were not quite the same in each case. We are inclined to think it would require two or three per cent. extra to carry the day against the Italian General; and in the present case we cannot help fancying that political feelings, or convictions, have operated pretty freely. We do not believe that a Federal loan on the security of pork or corn would have the same success. The pocket is considered, by unthinking persons, an entirely neutral organ, incapable of being affected by love or hatred. This is a great mistake; the pocket is quite amenable to conscientious sensibility. No wealthy Englishman or Frenchman would or could subscribe to a loan for suppressing the Polish revolution, not even at 20 per cent., with security over the Uralian gold mines; and if this be true in a negative sense, there is no absurdity in believing it equally true in a positive sense. Hence we look upon the present transaction as no less a political than a financial triumph for the Confederate States.

It is true that the comparatively small sum of three millions will not provide them with a navy, it will not pay their enormous armies, nor supply them with cash sufficient to establish a basis for their currency; moreover, if the supplies to be purchased with this money are to be introduced into the country by the medium of running the blockade, the means are perilous, and the success of the scheme doubtful. We believe, however, that something more certain and less hazardous is intended. In the first place, it is undeniable that a great financial success gives a moral strength and position to the nation which achieves it; such a practical proof of the confidence of Europe in their cause is a mighty encouragement, and it must further be observed that the security for this loan is of necessity based on the loyal execution of the engagement entered into.

Those who are prepared to lend their money to the Southern States must feel convinced that the pledge undertaken will be faithfully performed, of setting aside certain property for the liquidation of this debt. The cheerful co-operation of the planters in handing over their cotton for the purposes of a struggling government must be assumed. It is so far a question of good faith. That good faith will be observed, seems to be implicitly believed. The power of the Southern Government to protect such an amount of property is another element in the calculation, and the sword of Lee must endorse the word of Davis. The cotton shut up in the South must, at the moderate price of 6d. per lb., be worth fully forty millions sterling; as we know the covetous energy of Butler was entirely unable to reach more than a very insignificant portion of it. It is said, indeed, that the severity of that hero towards the inhabitants of New Orleans was caused in part by this disappointment.

There is another point of view in which, as Englishmen—or, rather, as Europeans—we may regard this question. By granting this loan, we are furnishing ourselves with three millions worth of cotton at less than the ordinary price. One great danger awaiting us in the future was, that so soon as the cotton ports were opened, we might be compelled to pay, within a brief period, for three or four millions of bales of cotton, at a price which would inevitably be exaggerated by a considerable export duty. From this export duty, the subscribers to the loan are guaranteed, and the prospects of our money market are proportionately improved. Commercial men who have paid attention to the subject, will not have failed to remark the trade which is springing up between Liverpool and the Mexican port of Matamoras. That town is only separated by a river from the Texan town of Brownsville, and though a long land carriage is an expensive operation, the route seems pretty sure and safe into the heart of the Confederate territory. It becomes merely a question of money. In all probability, not one sovereign will leave these shores in consequence of this loan; the whole sum will be invested in the stores so much needed by the inhabitants of the land of Dixie, and the manufacture of these articles will give wages and comfort, both present and prospective, to many an English laborer. To those, therefore, who object that the success of this loan will lead to further similar transactions, we simply reply that, for the good of this country, we hope there may be several more Confederate loans brought out on similar security, and with similar success.

THE CONFEDERATE FLEET IN ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of the New York Times, under date of March 28, writes as follows:

A whole fleet is preparing as rapidly as possible, ostensibly for the Emperor of China. Everybody knows they are intended to open the Confederate ports. Everybody knows that the Confederate loan was raised to purchase their outfit. This was the reason why eighteen millions—nearly $100,000,000—was subscribed, when only $15,000,000 was wanted. This was the reason why the stock went up to par and to five per cent. premium, though taken at eighty and put on the market at ninety.

The simple truth of the matter is, that with the active sympathy of the upper classes, and the "neutrality" of the Government, a strong party of English capitalists, cotton speculators, shipbuilders and merchants, have taken up the cause of the South in earnest, and mean to put it through. They have embarked their millions, and do not mean to lose them. The Government cannot interfere to prevent it, and has no disposition to do so. They will let the North buy all the "hardware" in Birmingham. But they neither can nor will prevent the departure of a single one of the fourteen steamers which Mr. Bright says are fitting out for the Confederate Government. England, as a Government, is not at war with you, but English capitalists and manufacturers are, and I do not see how it is to be helped.

The interest, you must grant, is a very strong one. Look at the millions of capital rusting away in Lancashire; look at the great cotton manufacturing interest which has encircled the world, at the closed cotton ports, the dragging war which shows no sign of a termination, the starving populations, already beginning to break out into riot and disorder.

You talk of war. They ask nothing better. The more you threaten, the less likely the Government will be to interfere with their projects. A war, they think, would soon settle the matter. You will take Canada. Well, it was but the other day that Mr. Gladstone was for getting rid of that troublesome province on any terms. You will send out privateers. If you do, your ports will be blockaded and all others closed against them, so that privateering will not be profitable. Ships will go armed with Armstrong guns, or be guarded by men-of-war steamers. That is the way Englishmen feel. They are growing so irritated and disgusted with the war, that they are ready for anything that will put an end to it.

The efforts of the emancipationists have not changed the feelings of the upper classes at all. If abolition was ever a favorite idea of the aristocracy, it is so no longer. It is consigned to the oblivion of the lower millions. The Times openly defends slavery. The other higher class papers apologize for it. The Times is not far from right when it asserts that the whole public of England—meaning the voting and income-tax-paying public—all but a few disappointed Republicans, hope for the success of the South.

Lord Hartington, in an election speech this week stated the whole case. He had just come from America, where he had traveled in both sections, and he was out and out Southern, and declared that no union could be restored, nor could the South be conquered. This opinion was never so firm as at this moment. Is it strange that strong efforts should be made to hasten a result in which faith is so general?

If the statements publicly made, and apparently based on good authority, are to be believed, the Confederates, within a month, will have at sea one of the most formidable fleets that ever steamed out upon the Atlantic. The steamers now preparing will be as fleet, as strong and as powerful as British machinists can make them. You have not begun to fortify the Northern ports a day too soon. I cannot tell when the blow will fall; I only know that the Confederates here are in radiant jubilation. They care nothing about Vicksburg or Charleston. They expect to go home in "ninety days." They care nothing for the new Union movement in the North. They care not for recognition. The money market has recognized them—that is enough. If cotton is not king, it is at least a hard subject, and has given them a loan of $15,000,000 with the offer of six times as much. That is glory enough.

"There is Corn in Egypt."—We have in the Confederacy a country that abounds in corn and cattle, and that with but a trifling expense and a few weeks' labor, can be opened up and made accessible to every portion of the Confederacy. Florida is the land of plenty to which we refer. We are credibly informed that her crop of corn last year is ample for three years of her own consumption, and large crops are again being put into the ground. From the impossibility of procuring transportation there is little or no sale for this immense surplus, and hence, owing to the climate, much of it must be destroyed by insects. It can now be bought in any quantity at from 60 to 75 cents per bushel. We are also assured that there are at least a half million of excellent beeves in the same State, which may be well spared, without any inconvenience to the people. Indeed it would prove a great convenience, for it would convert a surplus of production, for which there is now no market, into money.

It is a fact not generally known that this prolific district of country may be made accessible by the completion of a short link of railroad to connect the Atlantic & Gulf with the Pensacola & Georgia Road. The distance is but 47½ miles, and the entire line is graded and the bridges built, from No. 12 on the former road to a station called Live Oak on the latter. The iron and cross ties are all that is necessary to be raised; we are assured by competent engineers that the entire line could be laid down and completed in the short space of eight weeks. Build the road, and it will be a blessing to the army and to the people, besides becoming a valuable thoroughfare for the transportation of troops.—*Savannah Republican.*

Gen. Daniel's recommendations for gallantry.—HEADQUARTERS, KINSTON, N. C., March 23.
Major A. Anderson, Asst. Adj. Gen., Goldsboro', N. C.—Major: I have the honor to call the attention of the Major General Commanding, to the following named officers and men, who acted with conspicuous gallantry in the skirmish with the enemy at Deep Gulley, on the evening of the 13th inst:

Privates Sykes, Tallent and Smeed, Co. K, 43d N. C. T.

Privates J. Allen and Robt. Allen, Co. I, 43d N. C. T.

Privates Hunley and Omerry, Co. G, 43d N. C. T. Omerry, wounded severely.

Private Theril, Co. B, 43d N. C. T., wounded severely.

Second Lt. R. B. Collins, Co. B, 20th N. C. T. Drum Major Henry Nutt, 50th N. C. T.

Sergeants S. W. Venters, J. A. Kincey, L. Harper and R. S. Beeton, and Privates S. Herring, J. Shouldres, L. H. Wood, R. Goodwin, J. B. Turner, E. Jones, K. Whitte y, wounded and since died, all of the 8th N. C. Battalion (Nethercutt's.)

Capt. John McKellar, 63d Reg't N. C. Troops.

I am, Major, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JUNIUS DANIEL, Brig. Gen.

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE WAR.

The Marquis of Hartington, eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, Member of Parliament for the northern division of Lancashire, recently paid a visit to the Confederacy, and went southwards as far as Charleston. On his return to England Lord Hartington received at the hands of Lord Palmerston an official appointment as one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty, and in conformity with the uniform custom of England, which demands that Members of Parliament accepting office under the crown should vacate their seats and seek re-election from their constituents, Lord Hartington betook himself to Lancashire for that purpose. We append the speech which he made upon the occasion of his re-election, without opposition, to his former seat. The testimony of Lord Hartington on behalf of the Confederacy is the more valuable as according to the strictest sect of their religion he has been brought up an abolitionist. His uncle and aunt are the Earl of Carlisle and the dowager Duchess of Sutherland, two of the most inveterate votaries of the Exeter Hall school.

From the London Times, March 26.

The re-election of the Marquis of Hartington—it will be recollected that this is the English gentleman whose name, according to President Lincoln, rhymes with that of Mrs. Partington, who lately went down to Richmond, and who on his return had the *emeute* at a party given in one of the Fifth Avenue mansions in New York—as one of the members for the northern division of the county of Lancashire, took place in the Shire Hall, at Lancaster, on Monday.

After the declaration of his election the Marquis made a speech, in which he said: It has been said that, in the few remarks which I made at Preston the other day, I took a rather gloomy view of the state of things I have seen in America. I am afraid that I do take rather a gloomy view of those events, but I am also afraid that facts justify me in doing so. I do not know whence I am to look for peace in America. I cannot look for peace to come from the Southern Confederacy. I spent a short time in the Southern Confederacy, and the result of my observation—not the result of conversation with a few politicians, nor what I had read in violent articles in interested political papers, but in information gathered in the calm conviction of the people of that country, as expressed in their daily conversation, lives and conduct—led me to suppose that they will never, under any circumstances, return to that Union they have learned so cordially to detest.

I have seen men who have spent their whole lives in affluent circumstances and in rural pursuits, men who have led quiet and peaceable lives—I have seen them serving as privates in regiments of their State, serving, badly clothed, badly fed, perhaps hardly with shoes upon their feet; but, in spite of their previous education and peaceful habits, these men are as savage and as bloodthirsty as if they had been trained up from their very youth to delight in war. I have seen men who have lived all their lives in poverty, who you would say had nothing to lose and nothing to gain, who had no interest in slavery, but who have joined with as much readiness as those who had the ranks of the army—I have seen these men in their camps as cheerful as possible, and asking for nothing but again to be led to battle with the enemy. This is not confined alone to the men, but the women in the Confederate States appear to have changed their very nature. They scarcely stop to mourn their relations and friends deceased; but they urge on the survivors, and would refuse to own them if they should hesitate, for a moment, to follow the footsteps of those who had gone before them.

I say such a people, animated with such a feeling—call it, if you like, patriotism or bloodthirsty ferocity—I say this is not a people who are going to give in. They will fight and bleed, and will accept no compromise—they will fight to the very last. Their terms are clear and simple enough—they ask that every Northern man shall withdraw from Southern soil—and until that object is gained they will continue to fight. They may be exterminated, driven from their cities; the enemy may occupy their strongest positions and have possession of their rivers; but they will not come back into the Union. It is possible they may be exterminated; but I do not think the circumstances of the war give us any reason to suppose the North will be so far successful. It is not impossible that North America will fight almost to desperation to prevent the dissolution of such a magnificent future as they hoped for, because they have not yet realized the fact that they are beaten. They have not felt as the Southerners the horrors of war at home. The war has been conducted upon Southern and not upon Northern soil.

In the great cities of the United States trade is as flourishing as ever; they have as much money and as many luxuries. The men who join the war are not so much missed as in the South. The defeats they have suffered they attribute to want of capacity in their Generals, or the mal-administration of their Government. There is a party in the North favorable to the success of the South, and who have co-operated cordially with them, and now, in the reverses of the North, are beginning to speak more openly for peace. There is such a party, but I do not fall back upon it. There is, too, a party for whom I have the highest respect in the United States, who love and revere the Union, but who love and revere more the Constitution under which that Union formerly existed, and who are much more attached to their own States than to the Union generally. They wish to carry on the war for the restoration of the Union, and to carry it on under the Constitution, but they do not wish to see the privileges of their separate States swallowed up by the great central Government at Washington.

But I do not believe that if this party were in power they would be able to carry on efficiently a war so gigantic as that now being waged. I believe the only chance is by placing an almost despotic authority in the Government. The question is whether the Democratic party will yield up their State rights, or whether the other party will give up their centralising efforts. That question, I think, will soon be ended. There is the conscript law, which was passed, which affects all State rights and all State privileges. If the States and the constitutional party in the States will stand by the law, the war will be indefinitely prolonged; but if they think the time has now come to make a stand for constitutional principles, I think the Government will not be able to raise the men required for the war much longer, and that the issue will be within a reasonable time.

Reasonable Men.—We are informed that Mr. Burwell Cashion, living near Davidson College, is another patriotic man who sells Corn to Soldiers' families at $1 per bushel. Mr. Saml. L Ewing of Gaston county is also selling corn at $1. Every man who sells provisions at a moderate price in these times deserves to be remembered.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

$700 Boxes of the Southern Hepatic Pills

Have been ordered in one day.

THIS combination of medicines was first prepared by the proprietor in 1825, when he was pronounced by three eminent physicians in a Southern city, as in an advanced stage of Consumption. *These Pills cured him.* He is now over seventy years of age and in discharge of active professional duties. Their good effects upon others created such a demand for them that he was compelled to desist from supplying them gratuitously.

They are not recommended by the proprietor as good for all diseases, but only for such as arise from DISORDERS OF THE LIVER. Many persons have testified to their good effects in *Chills and Fevers, Bilious Fever, Pneumonia, Dyspepsia, &c., &c.*

Read the following:

S. D. WALLACE, Esq., President of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, Aug. 30, 1862, says: "It has been said that "DYSPEPSIA," is our *national* disease. However this may be, it caused *me* long and severe suffering. Providentially a friend furnished me with a few boxes of the *"Hepatic Pills,"* and *the use of them has perfected a cure.* In my family they have been used *frequently* with *eminent success.* Among my acquaintances, *many cases* originating from diseased liver, have been relieved and cured by them. I regard them an *invaluable medicine,* and take pleasure in forwarding this voluntary tribute."

COL. JOHN WRIGHT, of Goldsboro' N. C., Aug. 14, 1862, says: "I have used the *Southern Hepatic Pills* in my family here and also on my plantation in Alabama, and *always with success.* I have a valuable servant girl who had been a long time under treatment for consumption, without receiving any benefit. Almost in her extremity, I was induced to try the *Hepatic Pills.* They were given *according to directions,* and she is now well, *entirely restored by them.* A similar case occurred among my servants in Alabama. For liver and lung diseases *I have perfect confidence in them."*

Full directions and *other certificates* will be found on the wrapper of each box.

Price, $1 a box; $10 a dozen; $96 a gross. *Retailed at the Druggists.* For $11 twelve boxes will be sent free to any part of the Confederacy where there are no druggists. Not less than a dozen boxes will be sent by the proprietors. Cash must accompany orders. Checks on local banks taken.

Address GEO. W. DEEMS, Wilson, N. C.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.

April 25. 22-

THE FUND FOR THE ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 24.

My Dear Sirs: My engagements call me away from Fayetteville to day, before seeing all the persons whose names I found upon the papers which you and other gentlemen were good enough to circulate among the citizens, on the evening of my Address. Allow me through the Observer to say that any donations or subscriptions left at your office will be duly forwarded to me and thus increase the amount which the people of Fayetteville, amidst so many calls upon their known liberality, have contributed to the charity for which I am pleading.

With very great respect, your obliged friend,
CHARLES F. DEEMS.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at the Chimborazo Hospital, of typhoid fever, March 16, 1863, Serg't D. J. McLeod, Co. C, 54th Reg't N. C. T., aged 23 years.

Also, at the same Hospital, of typhoid fever, March 23d, 1863, Private Daniel McLean, Co. C, 54th Reg't, aged 27 years.

Also, at Moore's Hospital, Richmond, (disease not known,) March 4th, 1863, Private Hilory Strickland, Co C, 54th Reg't, aged 25 years.

Also, in Camp, near Fredericksburg, Va., April 7th, 1863, of pneumonia, Private Thos M. Burroughs, Co. C, 54th Reg't, aged 28 years.

It is painful to my feelings to record the death of these noble and patriotic soldiers, for such they were, possessing that fidelity and true courage that is ever characteristic of a brave and valiant defender of his country.

The company has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of these comrades; their manly bearing and prompt attention to every duty and their christian-like conduct, won for themselves lasting memories in the minds and hearts of those with whom they were associated.

Serg't McLeod was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, lived daily in accordance with that faith, which he hoped and believed would save him in the *better land.* You could often see him, retired to himself reading his Bible, "learning the will of God concerning him." He was a beacon light among those with whom he had to mingle; all respected and loved him as a christian, a friend and a soldier, battling for his country's rights and nation's indepen ence. He leaves many relatives and friends to mourn their sad loss; sorrowing, yet not as those who have no hope. He died in the faith.

Privates Strickland, McLean and Thos M. Burroughs were men of exceeding great worth, lived by and cherished those traits of character, that betray to every observer an honest and upright man. Mr. Strickland leaves a wife and two children to sorrow in deep anguish for their *loss,* departed. May the Giver of all good shield her in this her hour of sore affliction. ALLISON.

DUPONT'S REPORT.

The Keokuk (confound the luck)
Has sunk! yet fate is civil,
And strange to tell, while we caught H—l,
The Rebels caught ye DEVIL!

Columbus Times.

Goods of Direct Importation by Recent Arrivals.

By John G. Milmor & Co.

ON FRIDAY, 1st May, we will sell at our Store 135 Meeting-street, commencing at 10 o'clock,

41 cases ENGLISH LONGCLOTH,
29 cases ¼ and ⅜ Fancy, Plain and Mourning Prints,
2 bales Fancy Prints,
80 pieces Fancy and Black ¼ and 6-4 Cassimeres,
60 pieces Colored Lustre,
3 bales, 72 pieces, Blue Drills,
80 pieces Colored Organdy Muslins,
75 pieces Tape Check Cambrics,
20 pieces Linen Lawn,
200 pieces Plaid and Striped Alpacas,
28 pieces Union Cottonades,
3 pieces Confederate Grey Cassimeres,
37 pieces Plain and Printed Delaines,
48 pieces Black Merino and Coburg Cloths,
70 pieces Grey and Black Debage,
2500 dozen Clarke's 100 and 200 yard Spool Cotton,
2480 pounds Black and W. B Linen Thread,
1200 packs Pins,
250 pounds Linen Seine Twine,
300 gross White Agate Buttons and 50 gross Suspender Buttons,
1300 dozen Linen Tape,
70 dozen Fancy Silk Cravats,
600 M Baylie's Needles, assorted numbers,
63 dozen Merino Under Shirts,
50 pieces Super Eugenia Dress Goods,
7 pieces Gambroon,
175 Tweed Coats,
100 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
500 Blue Cloth Caps (silk covers,)
220 Wool and Felt Hats,
2500 pairs Men's, Women's and Children's Gaiters and assorted Shoes,
78 kegs Bi-Carb. Soda,
300 ounces Quinine,
25 bbls. Epsom Salts,
75 pounds Blue Pill Mass,
164 pounds Assafœtida,
10 kegs Pulv. Cream Tartar,
242 boxes Castile Soap,
boxes Chewing Tobacco,
25 reams Note and Cap Paper,
120 dozen Tooth Brushes,
12 dozen Cognac Brandy,
2 quarter casks Madeira Wine,
4½ dozen Jamaica Rum,
7 caddies Gunpowder Tea.

HARDWARE AND PLAYING CARDS.

150 kegs NAILS, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d,
95 dozen Garden and Rice Hoes,
52 sets fine Silver plated Spoons,
140 dozen Playing Cards,
6 dozen Sheath Knives,
73 Plough Moulds,
28 dozen Wool Cards,
4 cases Assorted Hardware,
60 dozen Blacking,
28 dozen Harness Blacking,
3 cases Wall Paper,
6 cases Ladies' Bonnets,
1 case Dentistry Instruments,
1 Ship's Medicine Chest.

ALSO,

The REMAINING STOCK of a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Store, consisting of a general assortment of Desirable Goods.

Charleston, April 20. 22-128thA

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.

DAVID ANDERSON & CO.

Jan. 19 95-4tf

LOST,

OR taken by some one by mistake, from one of the steamers running on the river, a BOX about four feet long and two feet wide, containing bed quilts, sheets, &c. The box had been marked J. H. F., with chalk. Any one having such a box will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Isaac Hollingsworth, or giving information so that I can get it.

JOHN H. FREEMAN.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1863. 22-3tpd

BANK CAPE FEAR,

20th APRIL, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking Room on Thursday, 7th May, at 10 o'clock.

22-2w] J. G. BURR, Cash'r.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to Jail, a negro boy who says his name is JOHN, and belongs to J. F. Rodman of Davidson county. John is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 30 or 35 years old; the end of one of his fingers is off. The owner will come forward, pay charges, prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

P. F. ALDERMAN,
Jailer of Cumberland county.

April 22. 22tf

Eagle Foundry Castings.

A FULL supply constantly on hand and for sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

March 2. 71tf

From parties down from Fredericksburg we learn that all is quiet there. There is some talk of the enemy's making another "change of base," but so far as is known it is a mere rumor, and thought to be unfounded in fact.

Through a reliable source, we learn the true object of the late visit of President Lincoln and wife and party to the army about Fredericksburg, of which we had accounts through the Northern papers, some weeks ago. It was to induce the soldiers, whose term of service is about to expire, to re-enlist. It was at the special request of Hooker that Lincoln came down from Washington, and it was hoped that the enthusiasm produced by his presence and congratulations might exert an influence in inducing the men to re-enlist. Every appliance was brought to bear on the men, and barrels of whiskey were broken open and liquor flowed as freely on that day as *water.* The men were relieved of every restraint, and allowed to indulge in whiskey, *ad libitum.* For a time a perfect carousal reigned with the army, and after the men were well plied with whiskey Mr. Lincoln tried the effect of his eloquence, but all his compliments to the "magnificent" army and his beautiful rhetoric were unavailing. The men thanked him "for his liquor," they were "exceedingly obliged to him," but they very plainly said that they "were going home when their time was out, and the devil could not prevent them." Mr. Lincoln then tried to persuade them that "this monster rebellion would be crushed out in the next ninety days," but the men very frankly answered that "this had been the cry since the war commenced, and that it had played out." All appeals failed, so tired are the men of the war, and Mr. Lincoln turned homeward in a disconsolate mood of mind, impressed that the grand army of the Potomac—"the finest the world ever saw"—was fast melting away.

We feel assured that Lincoln is greatly concerned how to keep up the organization and fill up the ranks of his armies in the field. We have had before many such stories, which have turned out false, but information of this kind reaches us in this instance from a source which is entitled to the highest credit. It is not the story of the "reliable gentleman," but it comes from an official authority, which is sufficient guarantee for its truth, at least to our mind. It is confidently asserted that Lincoln has been officially advised, within the last week, that the West will not furnish another man for the war, and that this is her firm and well considered decision. Taken in connection with the fact that Lincoln has shirked the conscription act, and indefinitely postponed its enforcement, the story has an air of probability about it, and fortified by the authority on which it comes to us, we are disposed to entertain no doubt of it. The West is heartily sick of the war; she sees it is a hopeless struggle; she is sensible it has been perverted into an abolition crusade against the South; that it is only productive of a waste of blood; and we should not be surprised if she should take some action to bring it to an early termination, convinced, as she is, that nothing can be gained by its further prosecution. With the support of the West withdrawn from the war, it would fall of necessity. So far the great bulk of the army has been furnished by the Western States, and if their men should refuse to fight longer and return to their homes, the North would find itself unable to supply men to carry it on, and the only alternative left her would be to accept peace on the best terms she could get. It is a crisis now with the North, and much depends on the events of the next thirty days.

Richmond Examiner.

Northern News.—RICHMOND, April 23.—Northern dates of the 21st. inst., have been received.

Gen. Hooker has issued an order regulating the action of regiments whose terms of service will soon expire. Regiments re-enlisting will have furloughs, and those declining in a body, will be mustered out.

Large Union demonstrations have been held in Baltimore and New York. Gen. Scott presiding at the last. Among the speakers were Van Buren and Dickinson.

The Legislature of New York have appropriated one million of dollars to defend the harbor of the city.

A telegram from St. Louis, April 20, claims that the rebels were defeated at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the 19th inst.

One of the rioters at Danville, Indiana, had been removed to Georgetown, where a force was organized to resist his arrest by the military authorities. Several leading democrats from the adjoining counties had gone there to counsel submission.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the Herald says that the blockade at Charleston will be kept up with renewed vigor, and the number of vessels on this duty will be augmented.

Earl Russell decides that the United States have no right to seize vessels *bona fide* bound from Great Britain to Matamoras, or vice versa, unless they attempt to touch at blockaded ports, or are carrying contraband articles to the Confederate States.

Secession in Indiana—Significant Movements.—The Worthington (Ind.) Gazette says: "We hear daily of rumors that a class of men known as Southern sympathisers, throughout the counties of Green and Sullivan, in this State, have armed themselves and threatened to commit depredations on the lives and property of Union men.

"On last Sunday week runners were sent from Sullivan to different portions of the country announcing that Josiah Wolfe, of the town of Sullivan, a notorious rebel sympathiser, was about to be arrested. In a few hours several hundred armed men had collected together in Sullivan and its vicinity for his protection. On the same day the citizens of Stockton, in this county, were attending the funeral of a highly respected lady, when just as the coffin was being lowered in the grave, one of the aforesaid runners made his appearance under lash and spur, announced his mission, and friends, neighbors and relatives of the deceased dropped their spades and left for the scene of action, leaving barely three old men to finish burying the dead.

"Certain Union men in Sullivan county, and in Stockton and Wright townships, have been notified to leave the country, and the town of Worthington has been denounced as an 'abolition hole,' and threatened with violence.

"Union men of Greene county, we do not wish to create unnecessary alarm, but to warn you of the fact that you are sleeping upon a volcano. The day is probably not far distant when you will be called on to defend yourselves and families. Our enemies in this county are well organized, and we honestly believe that on ten hours' notice they can collect together 1000 armed men."

Riots in Indiana.—A serious riot occurred at a Union meeting in Brown county, Indiana, on Saturday, the 18th, by which one man lost his life. It appears that a few members of the Knights of the Golden Circle made a raid upon the meeting, armed with guns and revolvers, and had a melee. They were arrested by the police, one of them, a Mr. Louis Prosser, being severely wounded. Another affair of the same kind occurred at Danville, Indiana, the same day, in which one man was mortally wounded and several others less seriously. Indiana appears to be the headquarters of the belligerent portion of the Knights.

WAR NEWS.

Firing.—WILMINGTON, April 23.—There has been pretty heavy firing last night and this morning in the direction of New Inlet. The firing was from the blockaders and directed at certain steamers bound for this port. The Steamer Margaret and Jessie, Capt. Wilson, crossed New Inlet Bar last night at 9 o'clock, and the Confederate steamer Merrimac arrived up here this forenoon, at 8½ o'clock, having got in this morning and kept on up to town. Both vessels were repeatedly fired at, but escaped unhurt.

The steamer Charleston, Capt. Walker, was beached between the "Anderson Battery" and "Gatlin Battery," some miles north of New Inlet, but got afloat and is now safe inside the bar.

Journal.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, April 25.—On Tuesday six Monitors made their appearance in North Edisto River. There are also evidences of activity on the part of the enemy's forces, and Edisto Island is now occupied in considerable force. One or more regiments were landed there on Saturday. The yankees are also increasing their forces on Seabrook's Island.

On Sunday night the yankee ships off the bar captured a schooner and a small sloop which went to sea on that night.

Tuesday afternoon some of the yankee wooden gun-boats crossed the bar and threw some shells at the wreck of the Keokuk, but they were soon driven off by a few well directed shots from the steamer Chicora, which was near by.—*Mercury.*

Defeat of Yankee Cavalry.—TUSCUMBIA, April 18.—There was heavy fighting yesterday West of here. Your regiment, Roddy's, Julian's and Baxter's battalions were all engaged. They fought all day, and camped within one mile of each other last night. Ten miles West of here the enemy have five regiments of cavalry, two of infantry and ten pieces of artillery. We whipped them yesterday, killing a great many, and captured 150 prisoners, and two pieces of artillery.

CHATTANOOGA, April 22d.—The enemy, 8000 strong, advanced upon a village five miles this side of McMinnville and destroyed locomotives.

The fight at Tuscumbia was desperate—hand to hand. 66 prisoners captured by Roddes' Cavalry reached Chattanooga this evening, mostly mounted infantry. Yankee officers say we will be forced to give up Tuscumbia.

From Vicksburg.—JACKSON, MISS., April 23.—The enemy passed Vicksburg at 1 o'clock, A. M., this morning. Gen. Stevenson says that one was a gunboat, and five transports sunk to their guards and arranged to resemble gunboats. Two were disabled, and one sunk. The wreck of one boat is in sight with her smoke stack and one wheel house out of water.

From Suffolk.—PETERSBURG, April 23.—The flag of truce boat to City Point brought among other paroled prisoners, 118 men, who with a battery of five guns, were captured at Keeling's Farm, on the Nansemond river, Saturday night last. From one of these, Sergeant Mason, of Stribling's Battery, we learn some of the particulars of their capture. They were ordered to the locality named on Thursday night, and having placed their guns in position, annoyed the enemy's gunboats and transports very much during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. One of the Federal gunboats was certainly sunk by this Battery, and others seriously disabled.

Sunday night, soon after dark, they were suddenly startled by a loud cheer in their rear, and soon perceived that three Yankee regiments, (the 94th New York, 9th Connecticut and another from New Jersey,) had by a circuitous march on the south side of the river, crossed the stream in transports some distance below them, and thus came up in their rear. The nearest support was a brigade at least two miles distant, but they gallantly stood their ground, and gave the enemy fight, killing and wounding, as was subsequently ascertained, some 30 or 40 of the invaders. We lost one man killed, and had some 4 or 5 wounded. We lost three twelve-pounder Napoleon field pieces, and two 24-pound brass howitzers—the latter were captured by us at Harper's Ferry. There were but 55 of Capt. Stribling's command present. The other prisoners were attached to two companies of the 44th Alabama Regiment.—*Express.*

From Mexico.—SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—By the Sonora, from Acapulco, dates from the city of Mexico to the 1st of April have been received.

The French bombarded Puebla ten days, and were repulsed twice. The fortifications of San Jarvier were rendered untenable by shells from rifled guns. The Mexicans withdrew, and the French occupied them on the 31st of March, taking 150 prisoners. The French hold the outside fortifications round all the city. The bombardment was continued at the latest dates. The principal fortifications still hold out.

The French strength is 20,000, with 5,000 Mexicans under Marquez. Their base of supplies is Amasac. Reinforcements daily arrive from Vera Cruz. There are 20,000 Mexican troops in the city of Mexico.

Exchange of Col. Zarvona.—RICHMOND, VA., April 24.—The Baltimore Sun says that Col. Zarvona has been exchanged, and, with other prisoners, is now on his way South.

Confederate Bonds.—RICHMOND, April 23.—Confederate bonds of the fifteen million loan sold at auction to-day at $183 to $186.

Death of a Brigadier General.—Brigadier-General Daniel S. Donelson, commanding the Department of East Tennessee, died near Knoxville on Friday. He was a nephew of General Andrew Jackson, was born near the Hermitage, and his education was acquired partially under the supervision of the Old Hero. He entered the service in 1861, and was conspicuous for his bravery at Perryville and Murfreesboro'.

Death of Maj. Henry McRae.—We are deeply pained to hear of the death of Major Henry McRae, of the 8th Regiment N. C. T., which took place in Charleston on Wednesday *last,* the 22d inst. By his death the army of the Confederacy has lost a brave and true man, and a gallant soldier, and this, his native town, one of her worthiest sons. Though not falling on the battle field, his life was none the less a sacrifice to the cause of his country.—*Wilmington Jour., 24th.*

Mental Service in the Army.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill which provides that any commissioned or non-commissioned officer who shall order or detail, to perform any menial or personal service, any non-commissioned officer or private, shall, on conviction thereof, be cashiered, and if a non-commissioned officer, shall be reduced to the ranks.

McClellan and Scott.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune states circumstantially that McClellan's reason for not reporting his plans, &c., to Scott was that he had discovered that Scott's office was not a safe place to report to; that he had found out that Scott's son-in-law, Col. Henry L. Scott, had exposed them to the Confederates; that the latter, on being summoned to the White House, confessed it, said instead of being punished, was placed on the retired list, with the pay and emoluments of Colonel of cavalry, and immediately went to Europe, where he is doing all he can for secession. All this, the correspondent says, is the reason why Gen. Scott will not publish anything.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1863.

THE PROSPECT.—It seems to us that upon the events of the next thirty days will depend the result of the present great struggle. Within that brief period the term of enlistment of a very large portion of the yankee army will expire. Will they voluntarily re-enlist? It is scarcely possible that they can be induced to do so, sick of the war as they are known to be, and uninfluenced by any such considerations as compel our Southern troops to continue in service to defend their homes against confiscation and their families against outrage and murder. Defeated, disheartened, disgraced in the eyes of the world, if not in their own, by their vile conduct not less than by the failure of their grand armies to overcome a people so inferior in numbers and so ill prepared for the contest, it is not to be expected that they will remain in the field one hour longer than they are compelled to do. Will they be compelled? Will one part of the yankee army receive orders to compel the other part to remain after the expiration of their term of service? And if so, will they obey such orders? These are questions which only time can answer. We must wait till the middle of May to see what course events will take, assured that if the yankee army dwindles away from the departure of these hundreds of thousands whose two years' term of service will expire, there will be a virtual end of the war, for it is not likely that another powerful army can be raised, certainly not by voluntary enlistment, and the indications of popular feeling lead us to believe not by draft or conscription.

But in the mean time events may occur to change the whole aspect of affairs. A great battle, with victory in our favor, would strengthen the probabilities of peace which we indulge from the above view of the situation So a great yankee victory would revive the drooping spirits of the enemy. More than one such great battle is likely to take place. We may look for one in our own State. Longstreet may fight another at Suffolk. Bragg or Johnston still another in Tennessee. But above all, we hear from many sources that Gen. Lee is about to cross the Rappahannock to commence offensive operations against Hooker. The effect of such a movement will be great, either one way or the other. If he shculd strike a severe blow there, Hooker's army would melt away—no amount of persuasion or compulsion would keep them in the field.

These are of course but speculations. They affect us pleasantly, for we hope and believe that results will be ordered aright. In the mean time, let us hopefully and prayerfully await the progress of events during the next thirty days.

THE YANKEE ARMY.—The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Richmond Examiner says that he has ascertained that there are in the Potomac army alone 38 regiments, averaging 700 men each, whose terms of service will expire within three weeks, and that their intention to leave the service is fixed and unanimous.

If these statements be true, they are in the highest degree important. The loss of 26,600 of their veteran troops from the Potomac line will so weaken Hooker that he will not be able to enter upon offensive operations, even if he can maintain his ground within his own fortifications. His promise in advance to discharge such as decline to re-enlist rather surprises us, and we still think that some scheme to detain them will be devised. Perhaps he hopes that the promise of a furlough to those who may re-enlist may tempt most of them to do so.

THE CHARLESTON "RECONNOISSANCE."—The yankee pretence that the attack upon Charleston was merely a reconnoissance, and that it had been successful as such, was one of those monstrous lies for which the whole nation has become notorious. They were, however, speedily compelled to retract this story, and admit the terrible extent of the disaster. If they had not, the falsehood would have been sufficiently apparent from "the plan of attack and order of battle," issued by Admiral Dupont on the day before the attack, the whole of which shows that it was meant for a grand battle, and that Dupont had no doubt of success, for after ordering that the ships should not return the fire of the batteries on Morris Island, but pass directly forward to open fire on Fort Sumter when within easy range, he says:

"*After the reduction of Fort Sumter*, it is probable the next point of attack will be the batteries on Morris Island."

With such confident expectations, what must have been the mortification of Dupont and his yankee brethren at the result!

The correspondent of the New York Herald says:—

"Thus ended the most remarkable conflict that has ever taken phce between war vessels and land fortifications—remarkable in this, that the guns of the forts outnumbered by ten to one those of the vessels. And yet, after all, to what is our failure to be attributed? To the impregnability of the land batteries or the weight and number of their guns? Only to a slight degree. The real instruments of our defeat were the apparently insignificant and contemptible barricade of rope work and netting suspended across the channel, and which kept our vessels at a point on which the rebel guns had previously been concentrated. Forts might have been passed and batteries silenced, but these twining enemies, which, like the serpents of Laocoon, coiled themselves around the motive machinery of our vessels and prevented the play of their iron arms, were not to be got rid of by force. In their grasp our vessels were innocuous. Without these obstructions, all the forts that defended Charleston, from Lighthouse Point to Castle Pinckney, would have been insufficient to stop our Monitors from anchoring off the Battery of Charleston.

It has been calculated that some 3,500 rounds were fired by the rebels. In one minute there were 160 counted. On our side there were but 150 shots fired in all, so that the rebels fired more than 20 shots to our one. The Keokuk had only fired three shots before she received her death wounds.

The Captains of the iron clads met in the evening on board the flag ship, and I understand that there was but one opinion among them as to the question of abandoning or renewing the conflict, and that was against renewing it at present. Besides the impediments which had to be contended with yesterday, similar obstructions could be seen higher up the harbor. The space between Fort Ripley and Fort Johnson was barred with a triple row of piles, like those between Forts Sumter and Cummins' Point, only in the centre was observed an opening, at which it is said there is a torpedo set, loaded with the enormous charge of 5,000 pounds of gunpowder. And yet the capture of Charleston is by no means abandoned, only there must be more powerful means used."

FUND YOUR CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary, in regard to the funding of the outstanding non-interest bearing Confederate Notes.

One of the objects we had in view in the paragraph on this subject in our last, was to remind our readers of the propriety of thus disposing of the notes bearing date previous to Dec. last. There is abundant time to do this, and yet it is quite likely that some negligent persons will find their pockets full of such notes after the 1st of August. It will not be for want of notice if any of our readers are thus careless.

A SUGGESTION.—The Confederate Congress has wisely laid a tax of eight per cent. upon all provisions (as well as many other specified things,) on hand on the 1st day of July next, beyond what is necessary for the family consumption of the holder. This will touch the pockets of those who are hoarding corn, flour, bacon, &c. Has the knowledge of such a tax already brought supplies more freely into market, and thereby reduced prices? Whether such an effect has been produced or not, there is every probability that the tax will operate in that way between this and the 1st of July. And what we would suggest to those who have a surplus of provisions, &c. &c., is that as the 1st of July approaches, the market will be more and more crowded and prices will probably more and more fall. It is only necessary to call attention to this view of the matter. Each holder will of course consult his own judgment as to the propriety of selling soon or late, paying the tax himself or letting somebody else pay it, &c. &c.

THE BACON FUND.—Since our last the following sums have been added to the subscription for the purchase of bacon for our suffering soldiers in South Carolina:—

W H Elliot 48 lbs. Bacon; Wm Cade $30; Joseph Hollingsworth $20; F W Thornton, W H Newbeury, B F Hoskaday, J R McDaniel, and Cash, $10 each; C Carver, T B Hollingsworth, J M Vann, D T Newby, Wm Bryant, and Charles H McNeill $5 each.

The total amount subscribed here for this purpose is about $3,786.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

THE SKIRMISH BELOW KINSTON.—An officer of the 56th Regiment writes from Kinston 21st inst., to his family in this place, as follows:—

"Day before yesterday we were moved, with the 24th and a light battery, to Wise's X Roads, a point 5 miles below here where three roads from Newbern converge. Gens. Ransom and Robertson went with us. We were thrown into line of battle and remained in this position, awaiting the advance of three or four thousand yankees, until about 4 P. M., when, the enemy being reported to have retired, we turned to bivouac near that of the night before, 1½ miles south of Kinston. The night before our march below, four picquets of McClenahan's cavalry were captured at Core creek (20 miles from here) and the next morning the enemy were reported advancing this side of the creek in the above-mentioned force, which was the cause of our going to Wise's. Yesterday morning three companies of the 49th under Lt. Col. Flemming, while on picquet, were attacked by two infantry regiments and one or two companies of cavalry. Our men held this force in check for an hour and a half, when they retreated to a position half a mile in the rear, the enemy not pursuing. One of our men reported killed and several wounded. The yankees supposed to have lost a number. I know the name of but one of those hurt, viz: —— Cavaness, whose wound, minie ball in the shoulder, our Surgeon dressed. This was only one of those picquet skirmishes which are occurring every day at some point on the lines. An Aide-de-Camp has just told me that one man was killed and eight or ten wounded from Nethercutt's battalion (which appears also to have been engaged,) and three or four from the three companies of the 49th. From the fact of the enemy not pursuing and the number of accoutrements, articles of clothing and dead horses left by them where the skirmish took place, it is supposed they were pretty roughly handled.

"Duncan Moore's battery is just on our right. He came day before yesterday from Washington. He tells me that the four companies (mentioned in a former letter) which scared back the 7000 yankees, were from the 11th reg't, commanded by Col. Leventhorpe in person. After three volleys from these companies, which set the yankees to running, three guns from some battery, which were stationed at the picquet post, poured grape into their rear."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

HOOKERTON, N. C., April 21, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Our forces all left the vicinity of Washington 17th April, and Gen. Pettigrew's Brigade arrived here the 19th. Daniel's Brigade is near Greenville, Garnett's is somewhere below Tarboro'. This sudden den retrograde movement surprised and disappointed us a good deal. I believe every good soldier was anxious to take the place, and redeem at least a portion of our State from the insolent and barbarous foe. And I think from our recent experience in fighting the gun-boats with light artillery, that if we had the place now we could hold it. I heard to-day that our expedition was made in order to draw reinforcements from Suffolk.

We have had beautiful balmy spring weather for a few days, and our men are resting and enjoying it finely after so much rain, mud and cannonading in the swamps below here. We are about 20 miles from Greenville and 18 from Kinston. We marched through a beautiful and fine farming country from Greenville to this place, and I judge from the appearance of the dwellings, academies and churches, that there is a good deal of intelligence and refinement among the inhabitants, and it would certainly be a very desirable section to live in when peace is made. But notwithstanding the soft breezes, the budding trees, the early flowers and all the efforts of young Spring to drive away the dark gloom of retreating Winter, a solemn stillness appeared to prevail everywhere as we marched along, plainly indicating that some loved one was absent from every home that we passed, and perhaps the mothers within were then praying for peace, and the safe return of their sons. Oh! what a dreadful thing war is! What a cruel, vindictive being man is! Every energy, effort and power at his command is used in waging war on his fellow men. But the first man that was born in the world murdered his own brother, and the same blood-thirsty principle appears to have been inherited by all men since that time, for no nation nor people have escaped this terrible scourge. But as long as we feel that our cause is just and honorable, we must not be cast down. No, never falter nor give up the cause that should be dearer than life to every Southern heart.

We have just received orders to march in half an hour. We are going back towards Greenville. They say there is stirring news below there. Our men have rested about two days and are ready for them again. On our own soil we will meet them and battle for our homes and our all.

PERCY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

JAMES' ISLAND, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: * * * * We have by far the largest regiment in the brigade, 1010 strong, and second largest in the State. We are well armed, mostly with new rifles. The health of the regiment is good, having lost but three men since we left North Carolina on the 15th Feb'y. The men are well provided with clothing, tents and blankets; the rations are bad and scanty, the beef of mixed quality, much of it very poor. For the past ten days we have been fed on bacon, 2 ounces per day to the man, and despite the efforts of the Colonel, who did all in his power to better the condition of the men, they have suffered some, but have borne it with heroic fortitude, encouraged as they were by the Colonel and other officers, who by their kindness have endeared themselves to every individual man in the regiment. I am glad to be able to say that we will get 4 ounces of bacon, some sugar and rice, and a fair supply of *corn meal* hereafter, which is far better than flour for soldiers and is much easier prepared.

Should we be ordered to North Carolina a wild shout of joy would go up from this command, as we all want to stand or fall by our good old mother. Yesterday we were marched four miles and back to a review of all the troops on this island. We suffered very much from thirst, hunger and dust, and returned late in the evening in no very good humor. On our way back a South Carolina Artillery company treated us very discourteously and even tried to run their horses over us. The Colonel promptly gave the order to fix bayonets, which was readily obeyed and South Carolina came to a dead halt.

Your ob't serv't,

J. R. McDONALD,
Major 51st Reg't N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS N. C. T.,
James' Island, S. C., April 24, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—In your issue of the 20th inst., I see an editorial notice headed "suffering of our soldiers in S. C." You say, "We have seen a gentleman recently from James' Island, who gives a deplorable account of the want of provisions, by which they are suffering. He says that their allowance of meat is restricted to *two ounces* a day." If this were so, it would be calculated to render our many friends at home exceedingly unhappy on our account. You have been misinformed, and I think it the duty of some one to make the correction.

I give below a correct statement of the supplies furnished to this regiment by our Commissary, and what may be said of one applies to all, for we all fare alike, as far as I've ever been able to ascertain

The following is the allowance for 100 men:

100 lbs. beef, (or, in lieu thereof, 25 lbs. bacon and 20 lbs. sugar.)
10 lbs. rice, (or, in lieu thereof, 14 lbs. peas.)
125 lbs. meal.
37½ lbs. grits (small hominy.)
3 4 lbs. candles.
2 lbs. soap.
4½ lbs. salt.

With this allowance, as scanty as it is, we are entirely "free from the gnawings of hunger," and at no time of our history has *this* regiment been in as healthy and as good condition since being in the field.

I think it due to South Carolina to state, that her own soldiers are furnished with the same rations in common with us.

If our rations are not cut down from what they are now at, the yankees will have a good time of it in starving us out.

I give the statement above particularly for the information of the families and friends of my company, and will say to them, that they need have no fears yet awhile of any of the boys perishing to death. They are all in good condition and elegant fighting trim. I study their welfare and am ever watchful of their interests, and should it ever become necessary to call on our friends at home to give us something to eat, it will be promptly done and as promptly complied with.

Let the people at home busy themselves to take the *best* care of the soldiers' wives and children. If *they* are well provided for, we'll be much better satisfied, and can make out to get along very well, without taking from them what they *may* need more than we do *now*.

Very truly yours,

N. A. RAMSEY, Capt. Co D.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., April 20.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—There is no news of any importance—all quiet along the Rappahannock. We are encamped in full view of the enemy about two miles from the ill fated city of Fredericksburg. Our regiment (the 54th) is frequently on picket duty on the river. The yankees are quite friendly and exchange papers, give an coffee for tobacco, sardines, &c. We have tried to send you some of their papers, but suppose you do not get them as you do not mention them in your paper. Our brigade is in good health and spirits, and ready for the fight. The roads are now in good condition, the weather quite pleasant, every thing in readiness for a move at any hour. There is certainly something to be done, and that soon. The yankee balloons are up nearly all day, watching our movements as the hawk watches for his prey.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, April 16, 1863.

Editors Observer: In glancing over a copy of your paper some time since, I found a paragraph in a letter from your correspondent "Long Grabe," devoted to "Dan ——, Chief Musician in Iverson's Brigade," and I here beg leave to make a *trifling correction*, which perhaps, "Long Grabe," in his effort to be funny, overlooked. As the article first appeared in your journal, since copied in others, I thought it proper that the *slight* mistake should be corrected in the same; thereby disabusing the minds of the public in relation to "Dan ——."

And first: as regards the "inside person" in question, "Dan ——," has *never "sent up" an application for furlough* to Gen. D. H. Hill as stated by "*Long* Grabe" (only a trifling discrepancy.)

Again: on only three occasions at College—Senior speaking,—together with the time employed preparatory thereto, has "Dan devoted himself almost entirely to music." Mr. "Long Grabe" was certainly misinformed in the premises.

Lastly: as regards Gen. Hill's "endorsement on my application," I merely remark that he has never had the opportunity of making fun at *my* expense. I will mention, however, for the benefit of "L. G ", that Gen. Lee has approved furloughs for all the bands in this Corps, ours among the rest.

I am not prepared to deny that Long Grabe may have sufficient grounds for his remarks, but he is entirely mistaken in the man. I will add by way of advice, that "L. G." in an undertaking of this kind should fully ascertain the facts.

"DAN ——."

PROMOTED.—Hector McEachern of Robeson County, was elected Jr. 2d Lieut. Co. D, 51st Reg't N. C. T., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Capt. J. R. McDonald to the Majority. Alexander Elliot, (son of John Elliot of Cumberland,) has been appointed Sergeant Major of the Reg't, vice Hector McEachern promoted.

AN INCIDENT.—The Greensborough Patriot mentions that in the Methodist Church in that place, a few Sundays ago, a class leader, a slave, appealed to his colored brethren in behalf of a free colored man who was very poor, in fact in a starving condition. The hat was passed around and the slaves present dropped in nearly forty dollars.

Such an incident, if the yankees could so comprehend as to believe it, might have an effect upon both the abolitionists and their victims, the poor slaves whom they have enticed or forced into freedom and want, in fact to starvation. If in the undiscerned ways of Providence it is intended that the yankees shall ever be permitted to realize their long cherished wish in regard to the negro race, it will doubtless be for some purpose of destruction of that race, at least of that portion of the race now so comparatively comfortable in North America. As the Indians have rapidly disappeared from the face of the earth before the tender mercies of the whites, so would the less warlike and less intellectual negroes, if once deprived of the protection of their masters, who are moved by both interest and affection to preserve their lives and save them from the suffering and want now so common among the free blacks at the North, and destined to be ten-fold more common when the thousands recently stolen from the South shall reach there, if they ever do reach there.

A SCENE IN A YANKEE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The New York Methodist Conference has adopted furious war and anti-slavery resolutions, with only two dissenting votes. When the resolutions were read, there was "the wildest enthusiasm; the clergy rose, *en masse*, and marked their approval of them by cheers, clapping of hands, stamping their feet on the floor, and other modes of applause to which a council of reverends might be supposed a stranger. The Bishop seemed most disconcerted at the event, and at once declared that he disapproved of the manner in which the members indicated their approval."

When the two dissentients attempted to give their reasons, in obedience to loud and threatening calls, they were "hissed" by their brother clergymen, with cries of "false,," "sit down," &c.

These "clergy" probably supposed themselves in a theatre, or a political meeting, instead of a church. It is to such people, so forgetful of the common decencies of life as well as the spirit of religion, that this war is attributable.

COUNTY MEETINGS.—Public meetings in response to the appeals of Gov. Vance and President Davis have been held in Cabarrus and Orange. Appropriate patriotic resolutions were adopted and the necessary committees appointed.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Richmond, Sept. 14, of typhoid fever, 23d year of his age, Samuel A. Smith, 3d Reg't, of Wake county.

At Savannah, of typhoid fever, Richard A. Smith, in his 21st year, of Co. D, 31st Reg't, a brother of the above.

In Union county, 5th inst., Serg't A. T. Clark, 15th Reg't, aged 22.

J. M. Chitwood, of Cleaveland county, member of Co. F, 56th Reg't.

In Asheville, 5th inst., in his 28th year, Capt. Wm. Augustus Patton, late Q. M. of the 60th Reg't.

Of inflammation of the brain, 25th March, Calvin L. Proffit, of Wilkes county, Co. H, 13th Reg't.

At Farmville, Va., 25th March, Rufus Allen Rose, of Rowan county, 5th Reg't.

At Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, 3d April, Samuel W. Westcott, of Brunswick county Co. C, 30th Reg't.

In General Hospital, Smithville, 11th March, P. C. Milliken, of Capt. J. D. Taylor's Co.

Of typhoid fever, near Richmond, July 24th, 1862, Lewis P. Triplett, of the 37th Reg't, aged 23.

Of typhoid fever, in Weldon, Sept. 21st, William T. Triplett, of 37th Reg't, aged 25, brother of the above Lewis P. Triplett.

In Petersburg, of measels, Wm. T. Triplett, of 26th Regiment.

At camp Lee, near Richmond, 21st April, of Bronchitis, Corporal Z. W. Burgess, *of* Latham's N. C. Battery, in the 21st year of his age.

At Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, on the 26th ult., of confluent small pox, Ruffin R. Johnson, of company C, 53d N. C. Regt.

In Wilson, 9th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Lieut. Iredell M. Williams, of the 7th Regt.

FOR THE OBSERVER

The Cumberland Hospital Association solicits donations of old linen or cotton cloth and soap for the purpose of dressing the wounds of our soldiers, as the destitution of such conveniences in both the army and hospitals is represented as being great. When our ladies know that the fevered wounds of our brave soldiers are often dressed with pieces of *tent cloth* they will not delay to supply a want which demands relief.

Packages may be left at the Seminary.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The next meeting of the Young Ladies' Knitting Society will be at the residence of Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, on Haymount.

April 25, 1863.

Promoted.—Capt. Samuel N. Stowe, of Gaston county, has been appointed Major of the 28th Reg't, North Carolina State Troops, vice Maj. W. H. A. Speer, promoted to Lieut. Colonel. We learn that Maj. Stowe, at the battle of Fredericksburg, kept his men firmly in line against an advancing column of the enemy, even after they had used all their cartridges, and that these gallant men held their position till a number of them were bayonetted, because they heard no order to fall back.—*Ral. Progress, 25th.*

Resigned.—Col. J. A. McDowell, of Buncombe county, 60th Reg't, has resigned. Lieut. Col. Edward R. Liles, 31st Reg't, has also resigned.—*Ib.*

Clerk of House of Representatives Shot.—RICHMOND, April 24.—R. E. Dixon, Clerk of the House of Representatives, was killed to-day by one of his assistants—R. E. Ford, of Kentucky. The shooting occurred on Bank street, corner of 10th. It caused great excitement.

An Illinois Regiment Disbanded.—The 128th Illinois regiment, raised in the Southern part of that State, had been constantly decreasing in numbers, until barely one hundred, including the line officers, were left. Desertions were of every day occurrence. At one time only thirty-five were reported on the daily report. On the 5th inst. Adjutant General Thomas issued an order to muster them out of service.

RUNNING THE VICKSBURG BLOCKADE.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 17th has the following account of the late passage of the Yankee fleet:—

Last night about 11 o'clock the rapid firing of the pickets above the city admonished all that the enemy's boats were advancing. In a short time a black object was visible floating down the river, and as soon as it came in range our upper batteries opened fire. The gunboat, which it afterward proved to be, soon returned fire, and steamed on down the centre of the stream until about opposite the city, after which she ceased propelling and floated along.

When she got opposite Major Ogden's battery, the house of Mr. Arnold, on the opposite side of the river, was discovered to be on fire, the flames of which revealed several other boats coming down the bend. As they came in range battery after battery opened, and the flashes from the guns and the burning house on the other shore, gave us a fine view of the advancing steamers.

Our batteries still continued belching forth with apparently good effect, but nevertheless a occasional shot came from her, the flashes of which showed her to be a low, heavy iron-clad of the Essex pattern, with two chimneys, the tops of which appeared to be painted white. Five boats next moved down almost together, and, as they came under the Wyman's hill batteries, Yankee missiles were sent thick and fast into our city. The firing of guns, whizzing of shells, the devouring flames that rose from Arnold's house, and the huzzas from the crowds that congregated on the hills, in the streets and wherever a view of the boats could be obtained, was a sight beggaring description. The five boats steamed on and were followed by two or three transports, which kept pretty close to the Louisiana shore. Two of the gunboats appeared to have been disabled by Col Jackson's battery, as they ceased steaming after passing the bayou and floated over to the opposite side of the river. Soon another craft, we believe a gunboat, came floating by the burning house, with gushes of fire bursting out in several places. The flames rapidly spread, and in a few seconds the fearful glare of pallid light was dispelling the wild darkness of night in awful grandeur.

Then cheer after cheer was sent up by our citizens and the soldiers at the guns and in the rifle pits. Cotton was thrown from the burning vessel and a long boat was seen to leave her for the Louisiana shore. By this time the other boats, now some distance in advance, were being engaged by the canal batteries, while the upper guns opened on what seemed to be a couple of barges, floating far in the rear of the iron clads. These crafts of course passed on with impunity, and about a quarter of one o'clock everything was quiet above, the firing being confined to the lower batteries, some of the boats still being in range. The burning vessel floated on, and when just above Burney's she commenced careening and both her chimneys dropped off into the river.

The flames gradually diminished, and when she got to the mouth of the canal, a small light was all that could be seen above the surface of the water. Firing continued until a quarter after one o'clock, when everything became still and tranquil again. The total number of boats that went by are variously estimated at from ten to twelve. We only saw eight, and two of them were ordinary transports.

From the Rappahannock.—FREDERICKSBURG, April 24.—Hooker, despairing of beating Lee, seems about to beat a retreat. 313 wagons and 247 pack mules came puoring down from above Falmouth all day, to the Yankee depot behind the Lacey House. Their camp fires now illuminate the adjoining hills, and you would suppose a host had encamped against us. Some think these things indicate a speedy fight. It looks more like symptoms of a retreat, although tents are said to be more numerous on the hills above.

RICHMOND, April 25.—It was yesterday reported and credited, at Guinea's station, that five regiments of the enemy had crossed the Rappahannock in small boats, near Port Royal in Caroline county.—*Dispatch.*

The Whig, on inquiry at the War Department, ascertained that the only basis for the report was the reappearance of the enemy's pickets at Port Royal, a village in Caroline county, about twenty-two miles below Fredericksburg.

From Suffolk.—RICHMOND, April 25.—The War Department is still without any official information from Suffolk. From the time of besieging the place, now more than one week, it is said no official advices have been received from Gen. Longstreet. It is now thought that Gen. Longstreet does not design an attack on the place, or else he would not so long delay the blow. The movement is thought to have another object than the capture of Suffolk.

The private advices we get from Suffolk, on the contrary, represent a battle still imminent. Parties from there report that our forces have not receded one inch from the position occupied last week by them. The advanced pickets of the two armies are not more than five hundred yards apart, and our troops are said to hold Keeling's farm, in a few miles of Suffolk, where some of —— guns were captured on last Sunday night. The object of holding this point is to command the river and prevent the enemy's gunboats from passing up. A few days more will probably develop what is intended by this movement against Suffolk.—*Examiner.*

From Kinston.—KINSTON, April 24.—Editors State Journal:—There is a rumor going the rounds here this morning, to the effect that about 300 of our cavalry have been cut off by the enemy at some point (not stated,) down on the Tar river, and the most of them supposed to be captured. This is a doubtful rumor, and I give it to you as such.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, April 25.—We learn from Morris' Island that the Keokuk is fast settling in the quicksands where she sunk, and that her turrets and smoke-stack have also disappeared. All efforts to raise her will probably be abandoned. Observations for the past two days show a considerable stir on board the Ironsides. Her masts were being raised, and, in connection with other movements, seemed to indicate an intention to proceed to sea. It was rumored yesterday that the whole fleet of iron-clads were about to sail for Mobile.—*Courier.*

The Vandals at Work.—JACKSON, April 21.—A dispatch to the Memphis Appeal states that the Yankees have burnt the courthouse and other buildings at Hernando.

The Fleet below Vicksburg.—We learn that the boats that passed our batteries yesterday morning were as follows: Lafayette, Tuscumbia, Cincinnati and Benton, iron-clad gunboats; General Price and Aleck Scott, iron-clad gunboats; and the transport steamers Henry Clay, Forrest Queen and Silver Wave. The General Clay, originally one of the Montgomery fleet, captured in the naval battle before Memphis.

Jackson Appeal, 18th inst.

Military Appointments.—The Senate on yesterday confirmed as Generals, G. T. Beauregard; as Major Samuel Cooper, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E Johnston and Isaac Trimble; as Brigadier Generals, Jubal A. Early and Samuel Jones (ex-Governor) and Prince Camillus Polignac.—*Rich. Ex. Enquirer, 25th.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 27.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 85. Lard 90.
Beef 37½ to 40 by the side.
Butter 1 50.
Beeswax 70 to 75.
Coffee $5 50 per lb.
Chickens 1 00.
Copperas 1 50 at retail.
Cotton—Sales in lots at 30 to 35.
Cotton Yarn $5 to $6 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 20 cts. per lb., Peaches 25.
Eggs 50 to 65 per dozen.
Flour—Sales last week at from $40 to $50.
Forage—Fodder $6 per hundred; Hay $4; Shucks $4.
Flaxseed 3 50 per bu.
Green Apples $5 to $6 per bushel.
Grain—Corn $4 50. Wheat $10 00. Rye $7 50. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 4 25, white $7.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 65 to 75.
Leather—Sole $4 per lb., Upper 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 to $22 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $8 to $10 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 50 per lb.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $5; sweet $4.
Rice 20 to 25.
Sugar—$1 50 at retail.
Salt—Sound 22½ to 25.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb., Toilet 1 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 36 to 75c.
Spirits Turpentine 50 to 75 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 65 to 70. Wool 2 00.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

WILMINGTON MARKET, April 22.

Beef cattle 35 to 50. Bacon, $1 to $1 05. Butter $1 50 to $1 75. Corn $3 75 to $4. Coffee $4 50. Cotton small sales at 35 to 40. Flour, superfine $58 to $65. Lard 1 05 to 1 10. Molasses $10. Potatoes, sweet $5 to $5 50, Irish $7 to $8. Rice, clean 20, rough $4 50 to $5 per bus. Sound Salt $8 to $10. Sugar 1 05 to 1 10 by hhd., 1 15 to 1 25 by bbl., per lb. Fayetteville Factory sheetings 95 to $1. Tallow $1 25. Yarn $12 to $15.

Estimates for the Support of the Government.—The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress his estimates of the appropriations necessary for the support of the Government from July 1st to December 31st, 1863, and last night they were passed by the House. The estimates are as follows:

Legislative	$284,045 00
Executive, salary of President, &c.,	24,025 00
Treasury Department	22,711,400 61
War Department	334,813,518 00
Navy Department	8,248,417 02
State Department	57,070 00
Department of Justice	178,488 38
Post office Department	112,688 92
Miscellaneous	110,040 00
Total	$896,587,742 93

In looking over the estimates in detail we find some interesting statements of facts To support one regiment of light artillery (10 companies) six months it costs $490,781. A regiment of cavalry for the same time costs $317,271; and a regiment of infantry for the same length of time costs $200,843. The cost of supporting 206 Generals, 400 Aids, 163 Brigade Quartermasters, 150 Brigade Commissaries, 500 Chaplains and 78 cadets, which is the field and staff, is $1,828,164. This includes wagons, horses, stationary, forage &c, for the officers. The salaries of our Ministers, Commissioners, Consuls and Commercial agents abroad, for the half year amounts to $45,150. The salaries and mileage of Senators is $47,000 for the six months, and of the members of the House $200,420.—*Rich. Dispatch, 25th.*

Confederate Congress.—The Senate has passed the House Bill, to admit, free of duty, all machinery for carrying on any of the mechanic arts. The House has concurred in the Senate resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of May. Albert R. Laman has been elected clerk.

Sharp Skirmish in Mississippi.—OKOLONA, April 25.—Our cavalry engaged the enemy yesterday at Birmingham. The fight lasted two and a half hours. The enemy were completely routed, losing 15 killed and a large number wounded. Col Hatch, of the second Iowa cavalry, was seen to fall from his horse, which ran into our lines and was captured. Our loss was 1 killed and 20 wounded.

From the South West.—CHATTANOOGA, April 25.—A considerable yankee force is advancing on Tuscumbia.

TUSCUMBIA, April 25.—The enemy is falling back. All quiet.

The Polish Revolution.—The last arrival from Europe reports that the revolution in Poland was gaining fresh spirit, and extending. Langiewiez had been conveyed from Cracow to Moravia. In Swato and other districts, the nobility, middle classes and pessants had risen *en masse* against Russia. The insurgents had addressed a manifesto to the people, which occupies seven columns of the London journals. A Circassian chief had landed in Courtland with a well appointed force to aid the revolutionists. It was said that the Czar of Russia would grant an autonomy to Poland, but would not sanction a national Polish army.

DIED,

In this place, on Thursday evening the 23d inst., after a short but painful illness, Miss LIZZIE BRAINARD, second daughter of Gurdon and Elizabeth B. Deming, aged 16 years. She was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, for a number of years, and loved the ordinances of God's house. The religion she possessed in life was her comfort and support in death. Her friends have the consoling hope that her spirit is in the home of the blessed on high.

Where virtue, love and truth,
A heavenly trio, sweetly sing,
Here flourish in immortal youth,
And blossom in eternal spring.

In Fayetteville, on the 28th of March last, G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Esq., in the 33d year of his age. Being naturally of a delicate constitution, his disease which was very violent, soon terminated his earthly existence. He has left a devoted wife and three infant children, an aged father, one brother, and four sisters, and a numerous train of relatives and friends. By his honest, straight forward manner of doing business he had made many warm friends, and has died without leaving an enemy behind. He was a strict member of the Methodist Church, and died in full confidence of a blessed immortality beyond the grave; he was perfectly resigned to his fate, and bowed in humble submission to the will of Heaven. He exhorted his friends to meet him in Heaven—said he was going there; that he saw his way clear, and we have no doubt our loss is his eternal gain.—Com.

In Harnett county, March 17th, at the residence of Hector McLean, DANIEL McDOUGALD, in the 81st year of his age. Presbyterian please copy.

In Montgomery county, Feb'y 9th, of diptheria, ELDRY, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Wooley, aged 5 years and 4 months. This was an interesting child, amiable and affectionate; the idol of her parents and beloved by all who knew her. More than a month before her death she told her mother that she would soon die; how she wanted to be dressed and where buried, and asked her if she would see her papa and little brother in Heaven. She has gone to Jesus, who said "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."—Com.

Departed this life, in Germanton, N. C., on the 8th inst., KATE LOUISA GOLDING, daughter of Reuben D. and Mary Golding, aged 16 years.

Katie was confirmed in the Episcopal Church by Bishop Atkinson on the 10th of last October, and died in full triumphs of faith.

"She hath passed from this earth, but we may not lament her,
Nor mourn her return to a holier clime;
She but lingered below, until He who had sent her
Recalled her to Eden in morning's sweet prime.

"Could the beauty and freshness of youth have retained her,
We had not been called over her slumber to weep;
Yet mourn not, since death in his power hath but gained her
A joyful awaking from earth's transient sleep.

"Ere the sorrows of earth or its passions had moved her,
Ere darkened the light of her innocent brow;
She bade a farewell unto those who so loved her,
And whispered—"My Father, I come to thee now."

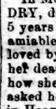
"The terrors of death had not power to alarm her,
She felt not his darkness and feared not his sting,
The thought of her Saviour's kind mercy could calm her,
And her spirit went upward on faith's ardent wing.

"In her beauty she sleeps, but we will not regret her—
Our tears may not moisten the flowers on her tomb;
For the smiles of her Saviour in mercy have met her—
Oh death, thou art vanquished—and past is thy gloom.

"Then calm be the spot where her form now reposeth;
May the friends who so loved her revisit the grave,
And feel—though the cold sod her ashes encloseth—
She lives in the presence of Him who can save."

Com.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.



THE subscriber announces to the public that he will open on the 1st May the above House of Entertainment, (formerly the Shemwell House.) The house is situated a few doors from the Market, on Green street, near the centre of the business portion of the town, and has been newly fitted up, and thoroughly cleansed. The rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, the Bar with the best of Liquors, and the stable with attentive Ostlers.

Desirous of sharing the public patronage I can promise that those who give me a call shall not leave dissatisfied. REUBEN JONES.

April 27. 23-tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Co.

THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company on Thursday 21st May next.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

April 25, 1863. 23-tm

FOR SALE.

8 HHDS. HANDSOME BROWN SUGAR, just received and for sale by H. McMILLAN.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1863. 23-4tipd

For Sale.

A FEW SKINS RED ENGLISH MOROCCO.

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST.

April 27. 1t

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN 15 to 17 years old to cut Envelopes. He must be a strong hand and his character good. It will take a short time to learn the business. Apply to THOMAS H. TILLINGHAS.

April 27. 1t

ANNUAL MEETING.

ACCORDING to the Bye-Laws of the Company the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will take place on THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1863.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Sec'y F. & W. P. R. Co.

April 23. 23-

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY the 18th day of May next, I shall, agreeable to the provisions of a Deed in Trust to me, executed by Gillis & Johnson, sell at Auction, all the property both Real and Personal, at Stoney Point, the residence of Duncan B. Gillis, set forth in

YANKEE ACCOUNT OF THE CHARLESTON FIGHT.

The following account is taken from the New York Tribune of the 15th inst.:

At 1 p. m. the pilot of the flag-ship at last declared himself ready to move. The signal to get under way was made and at fifteen minutes before 2 the whole fleet was in motion. At 2½ o'clock the batteries on Morris Island had been passed by the first four Monitors without drawing the fire of the enemy. Shortly before three o'clock the Ironsides showed disobedience to her rudder, her bow swinging to the strong ebb tide and threatening to bring her on the shoals to her right. She was therefore compelled to come to anchor to stay her course. Meantime the first four Monitors had continued on towards the fort. The enemy allowed the Wehawken to come within five hundred yards of Fort Moultrie, when two shots across her bow from this fort opened the action.

The Ironsides had again got under way and approached within 1200 yards of Fort Sumter, when she became once more unmanageable and was again obliged to drop anchor The Monitors ahead of her had then reached the converging point of the fire of Cumming's Point battery, Ft. Sumter, Fort Moultrie and a work between Fort Moultrie and Moultrieville, known as Battery Bee.

A sheet of flame and volumes of smoke, extending from Morris to Sullivan's Islands, inaugurated what has been undoubtedly the most terrific cannonade of the whole war, if, indeed, it was ever equalled in the history of the world. A perfect torrent of shot and shell was poured upon the Monitors, wrapping them sometimes almost entirely in spouts of water thrown up by the striking projectiles.

The Monitors continued their way, replying vigorously from their batteries to the enemy. They passed the northeast face of Fort Sumter, but when they came near its angle with the northwestern face, they made out at a short distance three distinct lines of obstructions, consisting of floating logs, with torpedoes attached, and networks of cables, held perpendicularly in the water by weights.

The Patapsco got foul of one of them, and could not make her screw work for some fifteen minutes, but finally got clear. A torpedo exploded close to the bow of the Wehawken, without, however, doing any damage.

The vessels all steering very heavily, the narrow passages through the line of obstructions could not be reached. After several vain attempts, the four vessels turned about and steamed back, down the harbor, all the while sustaining a heavy fire, and responding with their guns as vigorously as they could.

The Patapsco had her 200-pounder parrot gun disabled by its own recoil early in the action. The turret of the Passaic was bent in, and cramped her 11-inch gun so as to prevent its working. Shortly afterward, her turret stopped revolving, and she lost all offensive power.

The Ironsides had meantime vainly struggled to come closer to Fort Sumter. The rebel gunners finding her a fixed mark plied her freely with shot and shell. Her position was such that she could not bring her broadsides to bear until about four oclock, when she got an opportunity to deliver her fire at Fort Moultrie. This was the only offensive demonstration made by her during the action.

When Admiral Dupont found that he could not readily move the Ironsides, he signalled to the four iron-clads behind her to pass ahead and go to the support of the four vessels already engaged.

In trying to pass by the Catskill and Nantucket brushed the Ironsides on the port and starboard sides, but after awhile managed to get away and moved on. They and the Keokuk and Nahant came under the concentric range of the forts and batteries at about the time the other four Monitors were turning back. They nevertheless advanced with their guns at work briskly past the northeast face of Fort Sumter, until their course was likewise impeded by obstructions. The Catskill, Nantucket and Nahant received the united fire of both Forts Sumter and Moultrie. The Keokuk had steered a little more to the left and for awhile received the fire of Fort Sumter alone. She fired the gun in her forward turret but three times, when it became disabled. Her after gun could not be brought to bear effectively and was thus rendered useless. After continuing under the united fires of all the forts and batteries for about three-quarters of an hour, all the Monitors and the Whitney Battery came back in obedience to a signal from the flag-ship.

The Ironsides had already dropped back some distance out of range of Fort Sumter. At 5 o'clock the entire fleet was out of range and the action ceased.

The Ericsson raft, known as the Devil, was attached to the bow of the Weehawken, but proved a hindrance instead of a help, by embarrassing the steering of the Weehawken. The monster torpedoes intended to be connected with the raft were not used, as they required delicate handling, and fears were entertained as to their success. The devil was lost the day after the fight and washed ashore.

The devil is a large raft of timber, securely bolted together; in width about the same as one of the Monitor batteries, and extending some thirty feet forward of the battery's bow, which fits into it, and is then secured to the ringbolts on deck. At the extreme forward part of this raft and under water strong iron stanchions point downwards to a few inches below the bottom of the battery. These stanchions are secured by iron braces, which run back at an angle to the after under side of the raft. At the bottom of this network of braces and stanchions are placed two rods on which rest several torpedoes, together containing nearly a thousand pounds of gunpowder. In connection with this are hammers, which, when acted upon, strike percussion caps, exploding the several torpedoes instantly, and, of course, causing a rupture of anything they may come in contact with.

It was the intention of the Admiral to renew the attack on the next day, but when the reports of the commanders of iron-clads were received, showing that two, the Keokuk and Passaic, were fully, and three, the Patapso, Nantucket and Nahant, were partially disabled, the Admiral determined to desist from a continuance. In this decision he was sustained by the unanimous opinion of the commanders of all the iron-clads.

The numerical weakness of the land force rendered their direct co-operation in the attack impracticable. Upon the navy devolved the main share of the work and all the fighting was done by it alone.

The New York Times publishes an extra containing their special accounts of the attack on Charleston. Their correspondent says that the trial was a decisive ordeal of two hours, which served to prove that the defensive powers of the iron-clad fleet is sufficient to withstand the terrible force of the offensive engineering of the works it had to assail, while the limitation of the offensive powers of the iron clads took away all their advantage. The result of the reconnoissance proves the utter insufficiency of the iron-clad fleet to take Charleston alone.

The Nahant received thirty wounds, several being bad fractures of the deck and sides below and above the water line. The most fatal blow was by a heavy rifled cannon shot, which struck the pilot house and dislodged several bolts and wounding all the inmates.

The Passaic received twenty-five or thirty wounds. The most extraordinary shot was from a ten-inch rifled projectile, which struck the top of the turret, scooping out a huge portion of the iron, breaking all of the eleven plates, of an inch thickness each and spending its force on the pilot-house on top of the turret, in which it made an indentation three inches deep and raised the pilot-house three inches. Another shot hit the turret, forcing the plate it struck inward and disabling the carriage of the eleven-inch gun by the shock, while a portion of the interior iron casing fell, lodging in the grooves of the turret and stopping its revolution.

The Nantucket had her turret so jarred that the cover of her port could not be opened, and consequently her 15 inch gun could not be used. The other Monitors received more or less shots but were not at all disabled.

What Gen. Bragg's Army Accomplished.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Commonwealth has published a communication, prepared carefully by one having a knowledge of the entire campaign, and endorsed by one holding high and responsible civil position, showing what Gen. Bragg's army has accomplished. Accompanying the article is a tabular statement which shows the extraordinary facts that, in addition to having destroyed and captured 74 pieces of artillery, 33,100 muskets, 1,300 wagons and 6,000 horses and mules, this General has, since last August, killed, wounded and captured over 60,000 of the enemy, while his own force never amounted to 50,000 men. Is not this a glorious record! Should it not satisfy the most exacting? If it will not, what in the name of sense is required? Is it expected that an inferior force shall always whip and capture one that is superior, and take and occupy immense territories?

It has seemed to us all the time, and this exhibit confirms us in the opinion, that Gen. Bragg and his noble army accomplished a great and glorious work; that the capacity of the commanding General has always been underrated, while himself and his brave army and the service they performed have never been appreciated.

We look with undiminished confidence to the Army of the West. Its courage and determination have never been surpassed.

Remarkable Longevity.—Mrs. Anne Singleton died in Williamsburg district, S. C., on the last day of February, aged one hundred and thirty years. A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, noting this case of extreme longevity, says:

About sixteen years ago I first became acquainted with this lady, then quite communicative. She did not remember the year in which she was born, but recollected the principal events of the Revolution, and observed that she was about forty years of age at its commencement. In reply to my inquiry she said that she distinctly remembered the French and Indian war, or Braddock's war as it was called by the common people at the time; that she was then about 24 years of age, being a married woman with two children. She must have been born about the same time that Washington was, for he was then 24 years of age, having been born in 1732, and Braddock's defeat occurred in 1756. She became totally blind about forty-five years ago, but did not entirely lose her hearing until about a year since. She retained her memory to the last, and appeared very anxious to know the results of the war.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina:

THE Convention in this Diocese having appointed its next Annual Meeting to take place, on the second Wednesday in May, in St. John's Church, in the town of Wilmington, and the absence of a greater part of the families of that place from their homes, making it inexpedient for the Council to hold its session there, I have, by virtue of the authority committed to me by Canon 1, of this diocese, changed the place and time of meeting, and do hereby appoint that the next Diocesan Council be held on Thursday, the fourteenth day of May, in St. John's Church, in the Town of Fayetteville.

THOMAS ATKINSON,
Bishop of North Carolina.

Run the Blockade!
W. MACINTYRE

Received and offers for sale:
2017 yards printed Muslin deLain;
1782 yards white and black Prints;
1584 yards English Long Cloth;
350 lbs black Flax Thread, Nos 30, 35, 40, 50, 60;
250 lbs drab Flax Thread, Nos 30, 40, 50;
102 lbs white brown Thread, Nos 30, 40, 50;
400 dozen white Spool Cotton;
100 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs:
6 dozen Eugenie Skirts;
4 M Needles, Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5;
80 M Needles, assorted, from 5 to 10;
7 packs Pins, English full paper;
12 boxes black Pins;
168 gross metal Pant Buttons;
3 dozen French Tooth Brushes;
6 dozen drab Nutria Hats;
100 pairs Brogan Shoes;
1200 lbs Green Copperas;
20 boxes Extract of Logwood.
April 6, 1863. 17-6w

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

60 PIECES Black and White CALICO;
100 prs Men's Eng. sewed BROGANS;
For sale by W. McINTYRE.
March 16. 11-tf

SALT! SALT!!

25 SACKS for sale by
ROBERT MITCHELL.
Dec. 22. 88-tf

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a necessary stoppage of the Rockfish Factory for several weeks to come, for the purpose of repairs, the company will have no Sheetings for sale till further notice. C. T. HAIGH, Pres't.
March 22.

ALL persons having claims against the late Hector McMillan, will present them to the subscriber in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to the said H McMillan are requested to make immediate payment.
M. MORRISON, Ex'r.
April 8. 18-8t

Palma Christi Beans.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for any quantity of Palma Christi Beans.
J. A. WORTH.
Fayetteville, Oct. 8. 67-tf

WANTED,

BANK NOTES of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia.
Also, North Carolina six per cent. Fundable Notes.
Also, North Carolina six per cent. Bonds, new issue.
W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Brokers, Raleigh, N. C.
March 9. 9tf

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.
LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 7. 6-tf

Sapona River Grindstones.

AFTER an experience of eight months in Grindstone manufacturing, I am prepared to give satisfaction as to grit, and quick dispatch to all orders, from 12 inches up to six feet in diameter. All orders will be directed to Fayetteville, in care of the Sapona Iron Co.
We will give the highest wages to three good Stone Cutters.
WM. B. FARRAR & CO.
April 15, 1863. 20-6tpd

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

IN Sending us Court Advertisements the Clerks will enclose $5, if the advertisements are of the usual length. A larger amount if the orders are longer.
E. J. HALE & SONS.
April 30, 1863.

THE DARKIES IN COUNCIL

The Boston Courier publishes an account of a meeting of negroes in New Bedford, Mass., convened by request of Gov. Andrew, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. "Mr. Crow," the chairman, after delivering the opening address, sat down upon a barrel, when the Secretary read the following resolutions:

1. Whereas how, lookin' back trou de vista of dis war, we don't see notin' encourag'in'; and lookin' thru de retrospech ahead, things looks wus 'n ever; resolved, somethin' got to be done!
2. Resolved, white folk haint done nothin'.
3. Resolved, it take cullored folks to do sumthin'.
4. Resolved, how's it gwine to be done?
5. Resolved, dat's de question!

The resolutions having been read there was a great rush for the floor, and gentlemen treading upon the elongated heels of each other, there was no little confusion and outcry. Order being at length restored; Pompey Cole, Esq., was recognized by the—barrel.

Mr. Cole remarked: "Mr. Cheerman, I don't know 'bout dis yere thing. Fus place, afore we lick the Souf, I want to know what we's got to do 'bout it? I read a story in de Currier todder day 'bout some white fellah askin' a cullered gemman, says he, "Look you here, white man, did yah ever see two dogs a fightin' over a bone? Wall, white man 'lowed he had. "Berry well, says de cullered gemman, "did de bone fight?

Now, den, Misser Cheerman on de barrel yonder, dey tell us dis war's for liberty—for to set dem niggers out Souf free. Well, who axed 'em to do it? Nigger out Souf did'nt. He's better off afore dan he is now, kicken 'bout atween two armies, a kotchen it all round. Cullered gemmen here at the Norf did't ax 'em. 'Spose we wants dem dirty niggers circulatin' round here, a takin business out o' our hands? Is we gwine to shave for six cents an' black boots for two cents, like dey can? No, sah, no! My sentiments is, dat if white folks had waited till culler'd people and niggers had axed 'em to fight about em, dere would'nt been no fightin, no way. Gov. Andrew can't come it over dis chile. If he wants a dinner I'le give him one, like Mr. Hayden did, cause I ain't proud; but he ain't gwine to get my shoulder behind a musket if he kiss it all day long. No, sah! an what's more, white sogers don't wan't us no more'n we want to go. Dis yere country will be safer to let the white folks fight it out an' let de cullered gemmen stay at home an' mind der own business."

The speech of Mr. Cole had such a convincing effect upon the assembly, that the efforts of President Crow, who was the only darkey in the crowd who had received a five dollar bill from the Governor, were totally ineffectual in the preservation of order. The barrel upon which he had mounted was kicked from under him, but as he fortunately alighted upon his head, he sustained no personal injury, so that he was not prevented from fulfilling his engagement to take tea with his Excellency on the following evening. His report of the proceedings of the meeting will probably be published at the expense of the State, unless it may be deemed inexpedient, not comporting with the public welfare.

High Living.—The Hons. —— having become enraged at the enormous prices for board extorted from members of Congress by hard-hearted landlords, determined to withdraw their patronage from their boarding house and board themselves.

Accordingly Dick (Dick always waits on members of Congress,) was ordered to proceed to market and lay in a supply of the raw material, whereby to commence the responsible undertaking of "keeping house."

Dick returned with baskets well laden with meats and sundry other articles, some of which are not now familiar to the public in general, and particularly the vulgi, but specimens of which are still cherished by that ubiquitous individual, "the oldest inhabitant," as reminiscenses of the palmiest days of the old Federal Union. And they are pointed out with pride to the youth of the present generation as what "Pa used to see on the table when he was young."

But the first breakfast. It was a good one. Mocha—genuine Mocha—with sugar and cream, (no one in Richmond knows the meaning of that word. Consult W. U.,) boiled eggs; beef-steak, juicy, with condiments; toast, floating in butter, batter cakes, smoking from the griddle, with other articles known only to epicures.

The Hons. —— congratulated themselves on their successful and agreeable change of fare, and abused the landlord fraternity in general as "extortioners, unjust," &c. Dick received a V for his skill as a caterer, and hilarity reigned.

But, alas, for the sequel. Mr. A. proposed to count the cost of breakfast. Oh, no, said Messrs. B. and C.; 'twould only spoil the breakfast and it can very readily be done at any other time; but Mr. A. insisted. The calculation was made, and breakfast for the three amounted to $21. Mr. C. immediately became aware of the fact that he had eaten something which did not agree with him. Mr. B. felt something lie very heavily on his stomach, and Mr. A. proposed to return to old eating quarters, which was unanimously agreed upon.

The following effects are offered for sale at auction: Coffee, 3-4 of a pound; sugar, do.; pepper 1-4 of a pound; salt do.; vinegar, 1 pint.

Terms of sale—one half cash, the remainder on a credit of six months, upon the purchaser giving a note endorsed by good security.

Value of an Explanation.—A certain king, it is said, sent to another king, saying "send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—"

The other in high dudgeon at the presumed insult replied,

"I have not got one, and if I had—"

On which weighty cause they went to war for many years. After a satiety of glories and miseries they finally bethought them that, as their armies and resources were exhausted, and their kingdoms mutually laid waste, it might be well enough to consult about the preliminaries of peace; but before this could be concluded, a diplomatic explanation was first needed of the insulting language which had formed the ground of the quarrel.

"What could you mean," asked the second king of the first, "by saying—send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—?"

"Why," said the other, "I meant a blue one with a black tail, or else *some other color.*" "But," retorted he, "what could *you* mean by saying, 'I have not got one, and if I had—'?"

"Why, of course, if I had, *I should have sent it.*" An explanation which was entirely satisfactory, and peace was concluded accordingly.

Very True.—The Charleston Mercury says that "men who, in a crisis like this, hold back grain or provisions from the market, in the hope of hereafter reaping larger money profits, are inflicting upon their country a blow more deadly than any the traitor's hand could give. While the Government is exerting all its energies in the great emergency, the people should see to it that the whole existing resources of the land are brought out."

Yazoo is an Indian name, and signifies "river of death."

It is oftener woman than her wrongs that needs to be redressed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, N. C., April 20, 1863.

Editors Observer:—Your interesting correspondent "Long Grabs," commits an unintentional error in stating that one vessel blockades New Inlet. We have never had less than two vessels off Fort Fisher, and for the last two or three months we have had a blockading squadron consisting of between six and seven vessels. Why vessels running the blockade happen to be so fortunate in getting in at this Inlet has been through the energy and perseverence of our Colonel, who never allows a blockader to lie closer than five miles, and their usual anchorage is seven miles from the Fort.

Our Commander, Col. Wm. Lamb, is beloved by his whole command, and there is not a man in the garrison who would not fight to the last with him. Kind, generous and noble, he has endeared himself to us by those ties which are not easily broken. He has always done (whenever it was in his power) all that he could for their benefit, and he is well repaid by having in return their love and affection.

The following is a list of the blockaders off New Inlet at present. The armament and tonnage are taken from the Federal Navy Register of Sept. 1862:

Names	Class.	Guns.	Tonnage
Dacotah,	Screw Sloop,	6	997
State of Georgia,	Side Wheel,	9	1,204
Keystone State,	" "	9	1,864
Cambridge,	Screw Steamer,	5	858
Day Light,	" "	4	682
Penobscot,	" "	4	507

There is also a Brig, name unknown, anchored about 16 miles north of the Fort, making a total of seven vessels and thirty-seven guns, having a tonnage of 5,672.

There are three or four vessels always blockading the main bar at Fort Caswell.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 23D N. C. REG'T, April 9, 1863.

At a meeting of Co C, 23d N. C. Reg't, convened on the 9th April 1863, on motion a committee of three were appointed by the President for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of our sympathy, and paying a tribute of respect to Lieut. John R. Nicholson, who died on 26th March 1863, of wounds received in the memorable battle of Seven Pines, 31st May 1862. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas: It hath pleased the all wise ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst one of our most valuable and efficient comrades in arms, Lieut J. R. Nicholson, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we lament the untimely death of our beloved comrade, yet we humbly bow with submission to the will of Him who rules us and does all things for the best, and that we cherish with fond remembrance the many virtues and genuine qualities that not only entwined his pure heart around ours, but all those who knew him.

Resolved, That in his death the company has lost the society of a generous and amiable comrade, and the Confederacy an efficient officer, who was among the first to rush to his country's call.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family of our deceased comrade, and that He who giveth and hath the power to take away, may comfort and support them in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with a request that the Presbyterian copy.

Capt. E. H. LYON, Chm'n.
Lieut. A. F. SAUNDERS,
" JERE. COGGIN, } Com.
Serg't J. P. LEACH,

THOS. F. POWELL, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Co. H, 30th Reg. N. C. T., held 1st April 1863, Lieut. McNeill was called to the Chair. The Chairman in a brief and appropriate manner explained the object of the meeting. On motion, G. B. Cole, D. G. McIntosh and A. H. Brown were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, and A. D. McGill requested to act as Secretary. The committee retired for a short time, returned and reported through their Chairman the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: We have heard of the death of Lieut. L. H. McLeod, Co. H, 30th N. C. Reg't, who died at his home in Moore county, N. C., March 19th, 1863, after long illness: Therefore, we the surviving members of his Company desire to pay this last affectionate tribute to his memory and offer our sincere sympathies to his wife and five orphan children. He endeared himself to us while he carried a musket for many months; but we learned especially to appreciate him during the two months he held his Lieutenantcy. His career as a soldier and officer closed with the close of the fearful conflicts around Richmond. Having gone bravely through those fights, disease carried him to his home and finally to his grave.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the family of the deceased, also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with a request that the Presbyterian please copy.

Lieut. H. J. McNEILL, Chm'n.
A. D. McGILL, Sec'y.

G. B. COLE,
D. G. McINTOSH,
A. H. BROWN, } Committee.
H. J. McNEILL,
A. D. McGILL,

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died at the residence of his parents, near Rockingham, Richmond County, on 3d ult. after a protracted illness, Hiram Hailey, in 30th year of his age.

A worthy young man is no more. The writer of this brief tribute knew him intimately, and he takes pleasure in testifying here, as he has done elsewhere, to the social and moral worth which secured for him whilst living, the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Unlike too many of our young men, who, freed from the restraints of kindred and home, fall into the vices and dissipations of camp life, he preserved through his whole term of service a reputation for those high virtuous principles which will long endear his memory, not only to his wide circle of relatives and friends, but to his companions in arms, who in common with them now mourn his untimely end. Among the first to respond to the call of his country, he entered its service in June 1861. Through a period of about eighteen months he experienced many privations and endured many hardships. A member of Co. D, 23d Reg't N. C. T., his first campaign was in the army of the Potomac, which, through rain, sleet and snow, through a long and dreary winter, in the face of the enemy and within sight of his Capital, stood a wall of defence to the South. Subsequently this army falling back he was with it on the Peninsula, and though not actually engaged was exposed to fire at the battle at Williamsburg. Still later he was with the troops who made that long and toilsome march into Maryland, where he participated in several bloody engagements. Shortly after this his health failed and in Jan'y 1863 he reached home. For several long months his family and friends watched by his bedside with alternate hopes and fears, and all that love and friendship could accomplish was done, but all in vain. His work was done, and he was called to his reward. His manner of life for the whole period of his service, the patience and resignation he uniformly evinced during his painful and protracted illness, the composure with which he spoke of his approaching end, and above all the radiant smiles which illumined his brow as he looked forward to the future, furnished to his bereaved family and friends the comfortable assurance that the summons that removed him hence proceeded from his Heavenly Father, who spake in a voice, though unheard by others, that was audible to him: "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."—COM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at the Hospital at Greenville, N. C. April the 5th, after a brief illness, John M. McInnis, private in Co. F, 44th Reg't N. C. T. His integrity and firmness of character had gained for him the love and esteem of his comrades in arms. He participated in the fight at Spring Banks, where he acquitted himself with great coolness and bravery. In camp, he was always at his post, obedient to his officers and attentive to his duties. His premature death has been deeply lamented by his kind parents, brothers, sisters and many friends and relatives at home, and by his brave associates in arms.

A MEMBER OF Co. F.

Confederate Stock.—At Edmond & Davenport's auction sale of stocks on Saturday, Confederate fifteen million sold as high as $177. The probability is that this is but the beginning of the enhancement of this stock, as it has recently sold in Nassau at $60 (gold.) According to this rate, taking gold as a standard of value, it should now be worth here $360.—*Rich. Examiner.*

A Palatable Beverage.—The seeds of the sugar cane (*sorgho sucre*) parched, well ground and then thoroughly boiled, make a better substitute for coffee than any other thing that has ever been tried. It tastes very much like old Java coffee, and very few can tell the difference between the two. So says the Port Hudson Courier.

Latest Northern News.—Northern papers of the 18th have reached Richmond.

Yankee news from Suffolk is to the 16th inst., and states that Longstreet had attempted to cross the Nansemond on pontoons but was defeated by their artillery.

Admiral Wilkes has been arrested at Havana, and will be held as a prisoner on parole until he accounts satisfactorily for firing upon a Spanish steamer.

A draft is to be had to fill up the old regiments in Hooker's army.

Seward has sent another dispatch to Minister Adams, to go by next steamer, warning Great Britain against allowing any more Alabamas to go forth to prey upon American commerce.

The London Post hopes, by the end of the year, the Confederate struggle will be crowned with success and its independence recognized.

The British Albion, speaking of the loan, says it is a virtual recognition of the South.

The iron-clads which were engaged in the Charleston fight, are to be sent to Farragut to assist in the reduction of Port Hudson.

The New York Tribune of April 16th, says:—

"The attack upon Charleston has been made. Our force of offence collected during the last three months, in the waters and upon the sea islands of South Carolina, have been fairly tried and found wanting. Instead of the pleasant duty of chronicling a triumph to the Union arms, which I had fervently wished rather than hoped, the thankless harbinger of ill-tidings devolves upon me. We have experienced a bitter repulse. *The iron-clads have disappointed the expectations of even the most confident*, and we are now mourning over the apparent certainty of an abandonment of the enterprize of which the country, with more faith than reason, hoped such good results."

Mrs. Semmes, wife of Capt. Semmes of the Alabama, who has been residing in Cincinnati, has been ordered to cross the lines into Dixie.

Gold closed in New York at 158 bid. Money easier than ever. Cotton dull and heavy.

The New York Herald of the 14th says of the defeat at Charleston: "The repulse of iron-clads from the gateway of Charleston, though almost bloodless in its results, may be classed *among our most discouraging military disasters.*"

The Baltimore American is indignant over what it calls the "*shameful abandonment of the siege.*"

There has been a serious riot between the white and negro laborers in New York city. The whites undertook to drive the negroes from a ship they were lading.

The Crops, &c.—The news of the growing crops, from all parts of the State, is most gratifying. Every grain of wheat that could be bought was seeded, and though the area in cultivation may be less than in ordinary years, the yield promises to be most abundant. The winter and spring, alike, have been most favorable, and the crop is growing off finely. The same may be said of oats, which in the southern section of the State, is beginning to head out finely and with great promise. But little cotton is planted anywhere, so far as we were able to learn in a recent tour over a good portion of the State. The corn crop will be the largest ever planted in the State, and with an ordinary yield the army and people will be placed beyond the reach of want, should the other States follow the example of Georgia. Much of it is up and growing off finely, whilst the season has become more settled and favorable.

The fruit crops, throughout the State, except in low and damp localities which were affected by the late frosts, promise an abundant yield.

On the whole we have reason, as a people, for profound gratitude to a kind Providence who has not only smiled on our arms, but given us an earnest of both plenty and peace.—*Sav. Repub.*

The Roll of Honor.—A correspondent informs us that Mr. James Anchen, Rutherford County, sells his corn at $1 per bushel to soldiers' families, and others who are needy. "If they have the money, it is well; *if not, they get it anyhow.* He will not let the speculators have it *at any price!*"

Mr. William G. Price, of the same county, makes shoes *at 50 cents per pair*, and will have no more, though he himself is in humble circumstances, has a large family, and pays three or four dollars per bushel for corn.

Mrs. E. Huffman, of Alamance County, sells bacon at 50 cents per pound, while her neighbors are selling at one dollar. She has in the army a husband and four brothers, each of whom she furnishes with clothing and other necessaries.

Dr. Wesley Hartsfield, of this County, sells bacon at 50 cents per pound to the indigent families of soldiers, and corn at $2 per bushel, refusing to sell at higher prices to speculators.

Raleigh Standard.

Meritorious Conduct.—One of our State Agents for the sick and wounded, informs us that there is a gentleman over the conscript age at the Citadel Square Hospital, in Charleston, S. C., by the name of E. C. Betts, a native of Connecticut, but has been a citizen of Charleston for the last twenty years, though has not a single relation this side of New England, who at the commencement of the war volunteered his services as nurse and has been acting in that capacity all the while without any remuneration whatever Besides this the bodies of many poor soldiers—some of them from North Carolina, now lying in the dark vault of Magnolia Cemetery, were dressed neatly at his expense and in many instances with his own linen. Many long nights has he spent at the bedside of the sick and dying, doing every thing that would in the least conduce to their comfort. All who know him esteem him as the sick soldier's friend.

Raleigh Progress.

Bushwhackers Hung.—For many months past, the mountains along the borders of East Tennessee and North Carolina, in the counties of Johnson and Ashe, have been infested by a band of bushwhackers, led and controlled by one Jesse Price and his sons, who have committed many acts both of murder and robbery. This man Price lived upon Big Rye Cove Ridge, Ashe county, North Carolina. The militia of that county having been called out for his detection and apprehension, he had kept close about home on the lookout for a week or two. Whilst thus watching in the direction of Jefferson, a company from Grayson, Va., came in upon him from the rear last week, and nabbed him and four of his sons. They were taken to Jefferson, and on Friday last, the old man and three of his sons—Hiram, James and Moses—were hung, without judge or jury, or benefit of clergy. The fourth son, in consideration of his youth, and the promise that he would discover the hiding places of others of the band, was, after the rope had been tied around his neck, permitted to live.

Abingdon Virginian.

Mississippi Crops.—The Mississippian says that the wheat crop in Mississippi looks very promising, in fact it could not be better. There is a large surface of our soil in wheat, promising flour in abundance after the May harvest. If there are no more frosts, this State will furnish wheat enough to supply half the Confederacy in flour for the next year.

A Spirited Girl.—The following anecdote, concerning one of the daughters of Winchester, is authentic beyond doubt and worthy of being put upon record. One day during the hard winter just past, a Miss Arnold applied to the brute Milroy for a permit to purchase forage for her cow, whose milk was an item of no little importance to the subsistence of her father's family during the reign of that monster. "Are you loyal?" asked the General. "Yes," she replied. He began to write the permit. "To the United States or Confederate States?" "To the Confederacy, *of course,*" she replied. "Then I shall give you no permit. This infamous rebellion must be crushed." "Well," said she, "*if you can crush it by starving John Arnold's old cow do it, and be drot to you.*"

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

WAR NEWS.

From Tennessee.—TULLAHOMA, April 20.—A raid was made by Gen. Wheeler, at Hartsville, on the 13th inst., when he swam Cumberland river and captured 100 prisoners, a large number of small arms, and a quantity of Commissary stores.

CHATTANOOGA, April 20.—Gen. Wheeler, with his command, swam Cumberland river, near Nashville, and captured a wagon train, killed and captured forty Yankees.

From Mississippi.—GRENADA, MISS., April 20.—Chalmers is marching on Tullahoma with an infantry force and artillery. He is on the North side of Coldwater.

JACKSON, MISS., April 20th.—Chalmers has gallantly repulsed 4,000 Yankee cavalry, with artillery and infantry at Coldwater. The enemy retreated in great haste and confusion, and Chalmers is pursuing them energetically. The roads are very heavy. Our men behaved well, though many were for the first time under fire. The enemy's loss is unknown. Ours is one killed and 6 wounded.

Burnside has issued an order that all persons within the Federal lines benefiting the Confederates, shall suffer death. At Covington and Indianapolis the same order has been issued.

It is reported at Havana that Com. Wilkes has been arrested and paroled for firing into the Spanish Steamer Milene.

OKOLONA, April 19.—The Abolition cavalry, estimated at 1500, were advancing on Pontotoc, on yesterday, and their advance guard were reported there last night. Our force is concentrating to resist them. An engagement is certain today unless the enemy retire.

Gunboats again Repulsed.—PETERSBURG, April 20.—Official information was received at Richmond, Friday night, that during that day two Yankee gunboat propellers, loaded with troops, passed West Point and started up the Pamunkey river, in the direction of the White House. They were opened upon by Hudgins' battery, and after a fight of three quarters of an hour, the gunboats retreated. One of the boats was certainly struck twice, and from the cries and screams of those on board, it is thought several of the Yankees were killed.—*Express.*

FROM SUFFOLK.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

FRANKLIN, April 18.—I have just reached this place from our lines in front of Suffolk. But little firing was heard on yesterday, except an occasional report of the rifle of an advanced picket, or a stray shell now and then from the enemy's batteries. The brigades of Gens. Jenkins and Joe Davis occupy a position in the centre, at a point where the South Quay road crosses the railroad track—the skirmishers being in full view of the town and Yankee batteries. I learn that Gen Hood and Gen. Pickett are slowly pushing forward the left and right wings of the army. The artillery of Gen. Hood has had quite an animated affair with three of the enemy's gunboats in the Nansemond river, which resulted in the injuring of all three more or less. One was taken from the conflict, within half an hour after the firing commenced, badly injured. Lane's battery, from Georgia, in this engagement had one 20-pound Parrot gun somewhat damaged, and another so seriously affected by its own fire that it was taken from the field. Both guns have been sent to Richmond for repairs. Lane's battery had two men killed.

The people throughout the country were glad to welcome the return of our army. But few of the citizens have sustained injuries from the Yankees. Their presence, however, has been a source of great inconvenience to those who refused to accept a parole and to trade with them. Their overtures have almost invariably been treated with scorn and contempt by the citizens.

Every advance of the enemy has been met and repulsed. Now and then a body of cavalry make a dash at our line, but they are invariably driven back with loss. Large bodies of their infantry have been seen to march out of town as if to attack us, but they take great care not to approach.

Considering the great amount of ammunition which the enemy has expended upon us, the number of our casualties has been small. Seventy-five killed and wounded will, perhaps, cover our entire loss. What the enemy's is, of course we do not know. It certainly must be greater than ours. Many have been carried off in front of us on litters.

Every advance of the enemy has been met and repulsed. Now and then a body of cavalry make a dash at our lines, but they are invariably driven back with loss. Large bodies of their infantry have been seen to march out of town as if to attack us, but they take great care not to approach within range. We are in possession of their signal station, from which point an excellent view of the town and their fortifications may be had. It is a platform placed upon the top of a pine tree, about 40 feet high, which is gained by a ladder. The view is obtained by great personal risk and danger, being only about five hundred yards from their breastworks. They invariably fire shell, shot and ball whenever they discover any one going up the ladder.

A lady by the name of Smith was killed by the explosion of a shell fired by the enemy. They were firing all the houses which stood immediately between our lines and theirs, without giving notice to the dwellers to remove. Several families had everything destroyed, barely escaping with their lives.

No one knows the plans and object of Gen. Longstreet in this movement upon Suffolk. Whether the place is to be assaulted, or besieged, or whether any nearer approach to it will be made, are questions yet to be decided.

The men composing the army of Gen. Longstreet were never in finer order. The utmost spirit and determination prevails, and under the control and leadership of such Generals as Longstreet, Hood, Pickett, French, Jenkins, Davis and others, they will accomplish much. I have never seen our men evince a greater desire to fight the Vandals than now, and if they will only venture from behind their strongholds, another victory is sure to attend our arms in that quarter.

While our army has been before Suffolk, the opportunity for gathering the corn, fodder and bacon, (of which there is a great abundance of each in this section,) has not been permitted to pass unimproved. Hundreds of wagons are now being employed in bringing out the surplus provisions of the country. The farmers are glad to sell to the Confederacy, and are selling corn and bacon at prices exceedingly low for the times. It is estimated that there is a sufficient amount of surplus provisions in the counties now repossessed by us to feed Gen. Longstreet's army for six months. To procure this, is well worth the visit of our army to this section.

[A list of casualties accompanied this letter in the Enquirer. Among the wounded, is Blany Scott, 55th N. C., whose arm has been amputated. No other killed or wounded North Carolinian.]

The Yankee Fleet at Port Royal.—We learn, says the Savannah News, of Saturday, that there were on Thursday, at Port Royal, three steam frigates, eight gunboats, five iron clads, three ships, four barks, three brigs, seven ocean steamers, six river steamers, five tugs and thirty-six schooners. On yesterday morning four additional iron clads and fourteen schooners arrived, making a total of one hundred and eighteen vessels, including nine iron clads, now at Port Royal.